

## Bank cuts its ending rate a full point 12½ per cent

Bank of England yesterday paved the way for further cuts in the cost of overdrafts by its minimum ending rate by a full point to 12½ per cent. However, the likely to bring a drop in building society

## Another drop likely in overdraft rate

Interest rates was, however, well received in the stock market. Prices of government securities jumped by as much as £2, while shares advanced on a broad front and the Financial Times 30 Share Index rose above 400 for the first time since last May.

Yesterday's rise in the share index, 12.5 points to 403.2, means that the index has now rallied 32 per cent from last year's low of 265 at the end of October. The advance in gilt edged prices lifted the FT Government Securities index to its highest since January 30 last year.

Yesterday's decision to cut MLR by a full 1 per cent was almost certainly made with considerable reluctance by the Bank of England. Government strategy envisaged only a slow reduction in interest rates in the early months of this year and the Bank has been keen to avoid a repetition of last year's events when interest rates fell too rapidly and had then to be lifted again for the Government to be able to raise sufficient money to meet its borrowing requirements.

But the attempt to hold up interest rates while simultaneously trying to hold down the exchange rate for export and reserve considerations—and also trying to meet the demands of monetary policy—has created intense strains.

Despite its moves to alleviate some of these strains by releasing more liquidity into the banking system, it appears that the Bank has also come round to the view over the last 10 days that the rate of decline in interest rates will now have to be faster than it would have wished.

The failure of the Bank yesterday to announce a new "tap" stock to take the steam out of the gilt market was generally taken as a further sign that the authorities see little point, at least for the moment, in trying to hold back a market which, at the recent level of yields, all too easily absorbs everything thrown at it.

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## Prices expected to fall further behind prices

Westlake living standards of living are beginning to fall behind prices. The first round in a protracted process of bargaining which will determine whether Mr Hesley, the Chancellor, is able to make the tax reductions he is offering as an incentive for further pay restraint.

At the likelihood of a sharp fall in their members' living standards seems certain to stiffen the negotiating position of union leaders. According to some calculations, real average earnings (after allowing for inflation) may fall by between 6 and 7 per cent during the present pay policy, which limits wage increases to 4½ per cent.

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## Callaghan pledge of early action on Bullock

By George Clark Political Correspondent

In an attempt to ward off trade union criticism that the Government is willing to delay on legislation on the Bullock report on industrial democracy, Mr Callaghan promised yesterday that the Government will introduce a Bill "by the summer".

He is still not saying that there is a possibility that legislation could be passed this session, but he wants to impress on the CBI and the TUC that the Government wants to get an agreed basis for legislation as soon as possible.

Speaking at Huddersfield, where he was on a tour of local factories (photograph, page 3), Mr Callaghan said: "Although there must be adequate time for consultation, we cannot allow this to drift on indefinitely. We shall introduce legislative proposals by the summer, so I ask that everyone concerned should begin to think seriously."

He continued: "First, we wish to see industrial democracy brought into companies at all levels; not only in the board room, but at all levels. Secondly, we intend to legislate on this matter. Thirdly, we cannot permit anyone to have a stranglehold or a veto on such legislation from being considered."

"We regard it as important for the health of British industry in the last part of the twentieth century. Fourth, we shall begin our consultations on the basis of the majority Bullock report and we shall give adequate time for discussions before legislation."

He said there seemed to be a wide gap between the TUC and the CBI. "For me part, if they care to talk with each other, as well as talking with the Government, so much the better." The legislation should provide flexibility, and there was no reason why a rigid pattern should be imposed upon a company.

Mr Callaghan said that these ideas were not new. They had been discussed in Britain for many years. "In some European countries, whose economic performance we are asked to admire, worker directors have been part of the scene for many years," he said.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, Q.C., Opposition spokesman on economic affairs, said at Cambridge last night that the Government's "decision to accept the pre-Bullock conclusions of the Bullock majority report" cast a long and depressing shadow over the future of British industry.

Industrialists had many difficulties in the present intensely competitive world market and the last thing they needed was a huge legal upheaval. He said the greatest mistake committed by Bullock advocates was to believe that they were following a successful German example. The differences between the British and German experience were deep and decisive.

The German concept of co-determination had been developing over thirty years from a determination to rebuild a war-shattered country. The trade unions there accepted without question the importance of profitability, he said.

Talks with industry. Industrial leaders, who said after publication of the report that they would not take part in any consultations, "expressed the view that Mr Callaghan's choice of words, although strong, has probably left the door open sufficiently for at least exploratory talks with the Government (Our Business News Staff writes).

The CBI has already asked for a meeting with Mr Callaghan to clarify the Government's intentions. Particular note was taken of Mr Callaghan's remark that the Government would "begin" its consultations on the basis of the majority Bullock proposals. That it was suggested, left room for a widening of the talks.

Mr Jones on democracy, page 12

## Impartiality of Bath council questioned in planning case

By Michael Horsnell

An important planning application which Avon County Council ruled contravenes the Bath Development Plan has been passed for a second time by the city's planning committee. It goes to the full Bath council on Tuesday for endorsement.

Inquiries by The Times disclose evidence of collusion between Bath Chamber of Commerce, council representatives, and the Horstmann Gear Company to promote the application which would convert residential land to industrial use.

Horstmann Gear, a large influential employer in Bath, wants to demolish two stylish detached houses, one with a sitting tenant, which it owns on land allocated for residential purposes next to its Newbridge works in the city and build a factory, offices and car park.

In spite of objections from more than 600 residents, who pointed out that the company owns other under-used land nearby, Bath planning committee approved the plan last October. Its decision was endorsed by the full council.

But to the surprise of all interested parties in Bath, Avon, the senior authority rejected it on the ground that it violated the city development plan. The city of Bath was short-lived, however, because after consulting city representatives, Horstmann Gear resubmitted the plan.

Local residents are disturbed by events since October and question the ability of Bath council to judge the issue impartially. On October 20, the night before the application appeared before Bath planning committee, the local chamber of commerce met in Bath. Mr Richard Epton, an executive committee member of the chamber and, by coincidence, the solicitor instructed by the

objectors to the scheme, left the meeting for another engagement before "any other business" came up. He was later dismayed to learn that the application came up for discussion in his absence.

The meeting was attended by Mr Roger Horstmann, a director of the company, who volunteered his interest in the matter when asked to do so by Mr A. M. C. Campbell, president of the chamber. In spite of protests from some members, Mr Horstmann was allowed to disclose plans of the application and elucidate the scheme.

After some discussion it was resolved that a letter of support for the application should be sent to the Guildhall from the chamber of commerce before the planning committee meeting next day. The meeting was also attended by Mr Reginald Snook, a local farmer whose brother, Councillor Eric Snook, is a prominent supporter of the proposal.

The next day, October 21, before the planning committee meeting, Mrs Eileen Wilkinson, secretary of the chamber of commerce, received a note from Mr Reginald Snook, a copy of which is in the possession of The Times.

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## HOME NEWS

# Mr Ennals tells the health service not to call for more money and says standards have risen

By John Reper

Health Services Correspondent

Mr Ennals, Secretary of State for Social Services, yesterday advised doctors, nurses, technicians, administrators and all those with concern for the National Health Service not to call for more money. He was speaking after publication of draft evidence from the medical profession to the royal commission on the service, which concluded that it required £2,000m more.

Mr Ennals said it was not true that the health service was bankrupt or on the verge of collapse. In the past five years expenditure on health had increased by a fifth in real terms; most of the extra money had gone to hospitals, which were better equipped than ever before and better staffed. There were 50,000 more nurses at work than in the early 1970s.

In the present economic climate the Government could do little more than provide for the increasing number of old people, leaving it to the service for improvements in methods of treatment.

Mr Ennals, who was speaking at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, suggested that the service was achieving better value for money and economies. The three principles were equity, efficiency and effectiveness.

Management costs had to be squeezed and he was setting an example at the centre. "I am planning to reduce by 10 per cent health staff (8,700 in December, 1975) at the department's headquarters, subject to discussions I am having with staff interests," he said.

The average consultant and those who worked with him spent more than £250,000 a year and the average general practitioner about £36,000. Overpaying by one doctor limited the resources available to others.

There was great scope for the more intensive use of "acute" hospitals in London, enabling services to be provided with fewer beds. In some regions patients were kept in hospital longer than elsewhere for the same operation. If longer stays were cut to the average, £26m could be saved. Each extra day in bed in an "acute" hospital cost on average at least £9.

Unnecessarily long stays often occurred, he suggested, because of poor communication between hospital doctors and general practitioners, and nursing staff in the hospital and nurses in the community.

Another reason to economy was by delegation. It was wrong for tasks to be done by highly trained people when they were within the competence of those

with lesser training. A working party had been set up to consider whether there was overuse of radiology and the use of resources in the obstetric services was being examined.

On drug costs Mr Ennals said significant savings could be made, but he had no reason to believe that the prescribing standards of doctors in Britain were not the equal of those anywhere in the world. Immense savings could be made by insulation schemes for buildings, and control of central heating, lighting and water heating. He suggested experiments to see whether patients could be well fed with less waste.

Dr Elston Grey-Turner, secretary of the British Medical Association, said last night: "How can Mr Ennals say that the health service is better equipped and better staffed than ever, when it was the Government that set up the royal commission into its crumbling health service?"

The association had suggested a new way of financing the service, with a special fund backed by various sources and some charges to patients. It was said that Mr Ennals had apparently seen fit to reject the idea of charges before the royal commission had had a chance to consider the matter.

## Muddle over drug law brought on the Home Office by research authorized by it and paid for by Government Act may be amended after cannabis case

By Stewart Tendler

Home Affairs Reporter

A muddle over the law on cannabis, arising out of a Court of Appeal ruling, this month has been brought on the Home Office by scientific research paid for with a government grant and authorized by the Home Office.

The court had ruled that the Misuse of Drugs Act, 1971, by referring to the "flowering and fruiting tops" of the plant did not refer to the leaves, even though they contain tetrahydrocannabinol, or THC, which is the active ingredient of cannabis. As a result, the Director of Public Prosecutions has begun legal moves which are likely to end in a House of Lords judgment and possible amendment to the Act.

One of the questions raised by the court ruling is why the leaves were not included in the schedules of the Act. The answer is that until 1971 no one knew of the presence of THC in the leaves, and no one appears to have kept a watch on the research which was to discover it.

While the Misuse of Drugs Act was being debated and drafted in 1970 the seeds of doubt were germinating in a

rooftop greenhouse and a plot in north London financed by the Medical Research Council and authorized by the Home Office.

In 1968 the Wootton report on cannabis unleashed controversy over the drug and suggested the need for further research. In 1970 Professor J. Fairbairn at the School of Pharmacy, London University, decided to examine whether cannabis could be grown in Britain and, as an aspect of that, the presence of THC.

THC was discovered in the 1950s but little was known about it and it was assumed from the folklore that had grown up around cannabis that it was found in the flowering and fruiting tops. The basis for that was that users in the Middle East were known to prefer them.

Under the heading of "Environmental and genetic factors involved in the production of cannabinoids in cannabis sativa" he received a grant of £2,500 for three years from the Council. The Home Office provided the necessary authorization to use the cannabis for research.

In April, 1971, Professor Fairbairn submitted the results of his research on THC.

It appears to have come too late. The Act was signed in May and the results were not published until later that summer.

The Home Office in drawing up the Act had leaned to a certain extent on the Single Convention, an international agreement on controls for narcotics and cannabis signed in the early 1950s. The leaf is mentioned there only in respect of its transport or in conjunction with the flowering and fruiting tops. The Home Office omitted the leaf completely. At the time there was some rush to finish the Act.

It became aware of the question of the leaves and other parts of the plant above ground when Professor Fairbairn published his results, suggesting that legislation might be needed.

It is understood that the Home Office decided to see what the courts would make of that. It was in no hurry to rekindle the debate over cannabis after the earlier furore. And so the loophole has lain unseen since 1971 until one of the campaigners on cannabis noticed Professor Fairbairn's conclusions. If the law needed changing then there must be a loophole which could be used.

## Procedure over Bath application 'improper'

Continued from page 1

It said: "Eileen. I spoke to Eric about the Horstmann affair and he was so pleased to hear about the chamber's support. The meeting as you know is today and Eric is halfhearted [underlined] on getting it through. He says could you please get letter to Mr Meacham (director of administrative and legal services at the Guildhall) before 2 pm today. Yours in haste, Reg."

The chamber's letter of support, on headed notepaper, was sent to the Guildhall and read to the planning committee. The meeting was attended by Mr Eric Snook, a former president of Bath Chamber of Commerce and now a non-executive member.

Mr Epton wrote to Councillor Ian Dewey, chairman of the planning committee, protesting that the procedure was most improper. "Demanding the withdrawal of the letter of support," he said Mr Horstmann should have withdrawn from the meeting of the chamber as an interested party, as he himself would have done had he not already left.

He added that the application should not have been left undefined under "any other business" on the agenda.

It was after the city council endorsed the planning committee's approval and the surprise refusal later by Avon County Council that objects developed suspicions of the relationship between Horstmann Gear and some Bath councillors.

Supported by legal advice, objects complained that Mr Dewey publicly adopted the matter as the "council's case" when they regarded it solely as Horstmann's. As the application was then spent consultations are known to have taken place shortly after between the company and council representatives, in which Horstmann's sought advice on what to do next. The second application followed.

On Tuesday the full council will not only judge the application but also decide whether the matter needs to be referred to Avon at all.

Mr Eric Snook, who told me he did not regard events that led to the chamber of commerce letter as improper, added that at the council meeting he might argue that the application was purely a Bath matter and should not be referred to Avon.

Mr John Heywood, Horstmann's chief executive, has told city planners that Avon did not raise any "county matter" in their refusal, and that their reasons fell within the province of the Bath authority. Bath council officials believe the application must be referred to Avon, however.

Mr Heywood added to the reasons when he said: "One must reserve one's right to sell the factory in the future, but by and large we would make more money if we sold the land for housing."

Horstmann Gear, whose close links with the city led to its displaying a vintage Horstmann car at the Guildhall before Christmas and to Mr Bevan Horstmann's patronage of Bath's 1977 Silver Jubilee Appeal, said it would be inconvenient and costly to develop other industrial land owned by them.

Mr Dewey supports the application because it would create up to 300 jobs but objects say that is balanced by redundancies at other company works. He told me: "Horstmann asked what processes were open to them in terms of resubmitting the plan or appealing to the Department of the Environment. I would refute any claim that the council has not been objective in this matter. Both sides of the case were put.

## Call to change constitution may divide Irish voters

From Christopher Walker

Belfast

The written constitution of the Irish Republic, which was drawn up by the late Eamonn deValera in 1937, has emerged as an unexpected issue to face Irish voters when they go to the polls in the general election due later this year.

As a result of a controversial speech by Dr O'Brien, Minister for Posts and Telegraphs, it has divided the main political parties.

The minister, who is one of the coalition government's chief policy strategists on Northern Ireland, promised this week that if the coalition was returned he and other Cabinet ministers would press for a referendum to rewrite the Constitution.

Dr O'Brien was referring specifically to articles 2 and 3, which for many years have been a source of distrust between successive Irish governments and the Protestant majority in Ulster. They refer to Northern Ireland as part of "the national territory".

## Ulster negotiations plan was misunderstood

From a Staff Reporter

Belfast

Hopes faded in Northern Ireland last night that proposals outlined at Westminster last month by Mr James Moynihan, leader of the United Ulster Unionist MPs, might provide a basis for reopening negotiations between Roman Catholic and Protestant politicians.

After a meeting of the executive of the Official Unionists, the province's largest party, it emerged that the plan had been misunderstood by virtually everybody, including leading

members of the Conservative and Labour parties, the Official Unionists themselves and the Dublin Government.

Far from signalling a possible compromise among some "loyalists" in their demand for a quick return to majority government at Stormont, it referred only to local government, not devolved government.

According to Mr Harry West, the Official Unionist leader, the misinterpretation arose from the word "government" being printed in the Hansard account of Mr Moynihan's original speech with a capital G.

## Lords debate may focus on appeal right

By Our Political Correspondent

The right of an individual to appeal to the courts even though the Attorney General may oppose the move, and the right of a worker to refuse to join a trade union may be central themes in the House of Lords debate on Thursday on a Bill of Rights, based on the European Convention on Human Rights, for which Lord Wade, the Liberal peer, is seeking a second reading.

Some peers think the scope of the Bill could be extended with advantage to the individual. Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the former Lord Chancellor, for the Conservatives, will move that the Bill should be sent to a select committee, which would hear evidence from individuals and groups.

Lord Wade said last night: "One of the issues we have to decide is whether Parliament shall proceed with my Bill, which would enable people to go to the British courts with complaints justifiable under the European Convention, or whether we have a select committee which would consider far-reaching proposals and hear evidence from all bodies concerned. I do not want this move to be used as a shelving operation."

The letter, which began "Dear Joe" and was signed "Mind yourself, Brain" was found in February, 1975, Detective Sergeant Vincent Napolitano said.

It referred to a platform on Gough Street Underground station and gave instructions to "look at the river" which shattered the roof which when the shattering fell on the electric lines below and that should — up that part of the London Underground system."

The letter mentioned Walthamstow reservoir and lakes leading to Hackney Downs pumping station and a "new one built two years ago". It added: "Do intelligence on it with view to poisoning lakes and blowing up pumping station."

It later said: "Get those two Belfast fellows home and clean them up and send them through Glasgow singularly."

Mr Mathew said the letter also said: "These are the address (sic) for collecting from Mick Gill's man whatever weapons, etc." It then mentioned an address in West Ham, and said it told the recipient to "ask for Ernie Johnson and say 'Damage' sent you."

Counsel said it added: "Ask him to get the Army List from Sporter Murphy and send it back to us through Liverpool. Enclosed information about possible targets. If need money, we send it through Liverpool."

"Everything this end under Brendan's control, so everything should be OK. When you write, make it a proper letter—Dear Annie, etc—in case it gets opened in error."

The letter, according to Mr Mathew, mentioned a place near St Paul's for international calls, an exchange for Telex used by City dealers and a club in Piccadilly used by senior officers. It also mentioned Fortnum and Mason, Cartiers, Harley Street, streets around Knightsbridge

## Mr Crosland attacks Tory 'extremists'

By Our Political Staff

Mr Crosland, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs and a leading Labour centrist, attacked the increasing dominance of right-wing views in the Conservative Party when he spoke in Grimsby last night.

Although he has never been elected to the party's national executive and has not been elected in the arguments over the extreme right, his intervention reflects the growing concern of many Labour politicians that the dispute might seriously damage the party.

The Foreign Secretary said enormous attention had been paid to an "alleged swing to

the left" in the Labour Party. "In a week in which Mr Neville Sandelson, aided by democratic Socialists of the left and right, won his prolonged fight in Hayes and Harlington, the Conservative Party, and sensible Mr Michael Cowan was chosen to succeed Mr David Marquand as Labour's candidate at Ashfield, it is too much to hope that the press will devote a little attention to the right in the Conservative Party?" he asked.

The Conservatives had chosen an extremist leader to succeed a moderate. Under Mrs Thatcher the mood among progressive Conservatives was black despair.

## Plan to poison lakes, siege trial jury told

Terrorist plans were made to flood part of the London Underground system, poison lakes and a reservoir and blow up pumping stations.

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and Chelsea and said: "Bite lives in No 2 Little Bolton." Det Sergeant Lawrence Vickery said bomb-making equipment, a rifle and more than 500 rounds of ammunition were found at a flat in Milton Grove, Stoke Newington, London, said to have been occupied by Mr O'Connell and Mr Duggan.

Mr Mathew had described that address and another at Crouch Hill, Finsbury Park, London, occupied by Mr Butler and Mr Docherty, as "bomb factories".

Sergeant Vickery said he also took possession of a publication entitled *The Anarchist Cookbook*, which was handed to the judge. Mr Justice Cantley read from the preface which stated: "This is a brutal course in cruelty. However, it is timely, well written and even witty."

Sergeant Vickery agreed that documents found contained the names of prominent people, including MPs. Among names mentioned were Mr Airey Neave and Mr Hugh Fraser and the name "Maud Heath". The name "Ted Heath" appeared. Beside it were the words JMX 815N blue Rover 2500.

There was a photograph of Lord Harlech and an In Memoriam service notice for

Sir John Waldron, Commander of the British Legion. Police who had attacked the names of the National Museum, the Stock and where the extra public gallery was at Royal Exchange and Tussaud's.

The Tate Gall address of the Prisoner of the Home café at Maidstone soldiers took coffee to train times, as mentioned in court.

Documents produced a map of it around Scotland Yard were lists of Army senior policemen, big and staid and many of them. Det Sergeant Angus given evidence about the letter which Mr Snook after his arrest, asked him: "Doesn't your conscience that people are being killed O'Connell was alleged replied: 'We are at

Asking if he was killing people, Mr I was alleged to have said: 'What a soldier he when you are at war.'

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## Strikers ready to continue holiday camp occupation

By Craig Seton

Two hundred building workers occupying a Pontin's holiday camp site in North Wales said yesterday that they would remain until a dispute with a subsidiary of the company was settled.

Among the men was Mr Eric Tomlinson, aged 39, who was jailed for two years for conspiracy to intimidate people at Shrewsbury during the 1972 national building strike.

The men occupied the Tower Beach holiday site at Prestatyn on Thursday, saying that Ambrose Builders, a Lancashire subsidiary of Pontin's, wanted to reduce the labour force extending and improving the site and introduce a "jump" labour.

The unofficial dispute started eight days ago. After picketing outside, the strikers occupied camp when they were allowed in to collect pay owing to them.

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## New government press centre for London

By Our Political Staff

At a predicted cost of £830,000, the Government has agreed terms for setting up a government press centre in Little Street, St James's Street, London, Commons written answer stated last night.

Mr Howell, Minister of State, Environment, wrote that terms had been agreed for a seven-year lease of usable space amounting to 23,450 sq ft.

Because of public expenditure restraints, it appeared unlikely that any suitable accommodation could be provided in the future, the committee said. Various sites for temporary accommodation had been suggested, and it thought the most suitable appeared to be Cromwell Green, near the Houses of Parliament.

That will mean that the BBC and IBA will have to make use of broadcasting caravans.

Our Arts Reporter writes: Mr Peter Hardiman Scott, chief assistant to the director general of the BBC, said the corporation wanted to begin Commons broadcasts as soon as possible.

He said the corporation was keen that the joint committee news that the joint committee would be reporting shortly on other outstanding issues.

Leading article, page 13

## Details today of proposed new Bill on abortion

By Our Political Staff

Although key decisions have yet to be made on editorial control and the monitoring of the sound broadcasting of Parliament, a report from the Lords and Commons joint committee on parliamentary broadcasting yesterday indicated that the BBC and IBA would have to pay for temporary accommodation for the radio staff and equipment.

It also seeks to place a duty on the Secretary of State to ensure that adequate facilities for free National Health Service abortions are provided in all areas.

That would ensure, it says, that a woman's right to choose would exist in practice as well as in theory.

The association hopes that parliamentary time may be made for the Bill some time in the future.

Details of a proposed new Bill on abortion will be given and discussed at a meeting at Central Hall, Westminster, today organized by the Abortion Law Reform Association.

It says that there is need to build on the foundations laid by the 1967 Abortion Act. The Bill would give women the right for the first time to choose during the first three months of pregnancy whether to have a termination.

By Our Labour Staff

In a qualified defence of the jointly agreed proposals that might allow the introduction of new technology into the national newspaper industry, Mr Owen O'Brien, general secretary of the National Society of Operative Printers, Graphical and Media Personnel (Natopg), yesterday criticized the attitude to the programme of some of his London members.

In the coming weeks all unions involved in the production of national newspapers will ballot on whether to adopt the proposals, which are set out in a document, *Programme for Action*, drawn up by union leaders and newspaper employ-

ers who belong to the Newspaper Publishers Association.

Delegates of the National Society of Operative Printers, Graphical and Allied Trades (Sogart) and Natopg have expressed hostility towards the proposals.

Mr O'Brien, writing in his union's journal, says that although a meeting in Manchester was constructive, that in London seemed more negative.

He described the document as a blueprint on how to make the industry viable.

National executive committee members of the National Union of Journalists were anxious yesterday that the wording of the ballot should be "correct".

## Ten countries in 'Sunday Times' bridge contest

By Our Bridge Correspondent

The national bridge champions of 10 countries are competing in the *Sunday Times* International Pairs championship in London this weekend. The countries represented are Austria, Brazil, Denmark, England, France, Germany, Israel, Scotland, Sweden and Switzerland.

The Brazilians, Chagas and Assumpcao, who led their country to victory in the recent Olympics, are likely to be the favourites. The Egyptian bridge-playing firm start. Omar Sherif will be partnered by Patrick Sussel, the French international.

The two British internationals, Miss Nicola Gardener and Mrs Sandra Lundy, are the best ladies' pair to have earned an invitation to the event for 10 years. They played a leading part in the

British ladies' team which won the European championship and were runners-up in the Olympics.

The remaining British entries are the team which will represent Great Britain in this year's European championship, headed by the young Scottish pair, Michael Rosenberg and Barrie Shendlin, who are the defending champions in the *Sunday Times* tournament.

Jeremy Flint and Irving Rose, Claude Rodriguez and Tony Friday are the other British pairs.

On Saturday and Sunday there will be afternoon and evening sessions beginning at 2 and 8.30. The venue is the Churchill Hotel, Portman Square. At all sessions spectators will have the benefit of an expert commentary by Terence Reese and Mrs Rizi Markus, the world champions.

## Ministers may agree to fewer Scots MPs

By Our Political Staff

Under pressure from Conservatives, Liberals, Ulster Unionists and many Labour MPs from English constituencies, the Government is expected next week to announce plans to reduce the representation of Scotland and Wales at Westminster and increase the number of Northern Ireland MPs, if the devolution Bill goes through.

The ability of the Government to carry a guillotine motion to facilitate the passage of the Bill may depend on its reaction to the growing demand for a constitutional reform that would reduce the influence of Welsh and Scottish MPs on United Kingdom decisions at Westminster.

Mr Francis Pym, who leads the Opposition on devolution, proposed its amendments to the Bill published yesterday that there should be a Speaker's conference to determine "the appropriate number of MPs representing Scottish and Welsh constituencies" after the enactment of the Bill.

Mr George Gardiner, Conservative MP for Reigate, said at Claygate, Surrey, last night that it was only fair to the English that the number of Scottish and Welsh MPs should be cut.

Recognising the strength of feeling on the issue, Mr Douglas Henderson, MP for Aberdeen-shire, East, has put down an official Scottish National Party amendment stating that "members of the House of Commons from Scottish constituencies shall not speak or vote on matters certified by Mr Speaker to be exclusively of English, Welsh or Northern Irish concern from the date of the first meeting of the Scottish Assembly."

Given the prospect of endless debate on such details, the Government must try to get a bargain on a guillotine motion. The Liberals are open to persuasion and their votes might be immensely valuable as counterweight to those of Labour MPs who are firmly opposed to a timetable motion. They expect to have talks with the Government about the five points they put forward as a basis for cooperation.

1 The powers of the Secretaries of State and of the United Kingdom Government to obstruct the Scottish and Welsh assembly be curbed;

2 The assemblies should the power to tax;

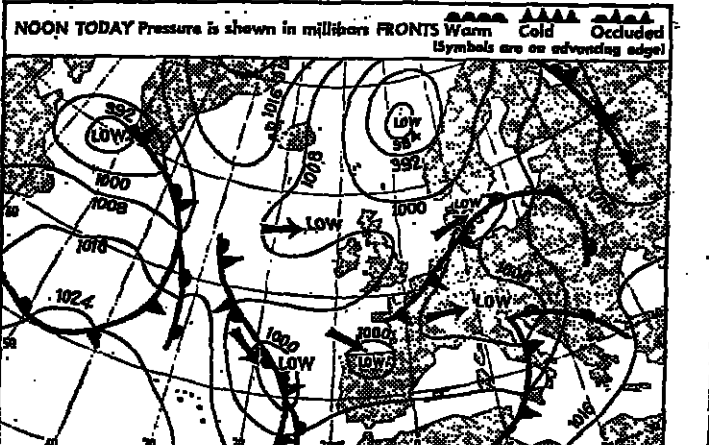
3 They should be given over industry and the 4 Over-representation of Wales and devolved be "wholly indefensible 5 Proportional representation should be introduced in assemblies.

But Mr Alex Fleck, Conservative MP for North, argued that of cutting Scottish representation at Westminster adverse. Speaking at a University, he said: "The number of MPs should be reduced to 57 should be the fact that the Ulster were looking increasing their influence in the House of Commons. A reduction in influence would play hands of the SNP an who want the Scots the drawbridge at C.

A more effective devolve political power and without increase size of the government or reducing Scottish presence at Westminster retain the present Scottish MPs, but the Scottish legislation would be a Scottish assembly.

Mr Gordon Wilson, Dundee, East, an leader of the SNP Glasgow, that there evidence that the right-wing Shadow under Mrs Thatcher unsympathetic to Scotland's wishes to demand of the Tories what have rough-shooting party nothing else; she sack the shadow State, Mr. Alick Smith, and one of his associates, Mr Rickin point, they put forward a her Scottish colleague own team, heaven Scotland for whom's sympathy."

## Weather forecast and recordings



NOON TODAY		NOON TODAY	
Pressure: 1012.5	Wind: S.W. 10-15	Pressure: 1012.5	Wind: S.W. 10-15
Temp: 14.5	Humidity: 75%	Temp: 14.5	Humidity: 75%
Cloud: 3-4	Visibility: 10	Cloud: 3-4	Visibility: 10

Today		Tomorrow	
Sun rises: 7.44 am	Sun sets: 4.45 pm	Sun rises: 7.42 am	Sun sets: 4.46 pm
Moon sets: 2.52 am	Moon rises: 12.1 pm	Moon sets: 1.48 am	Moon rises: 12.43 pm
Full Moon: February 4	Lighting up: 5.15 pm to 7.12 am	Lighting up: 5.16 pm to 7.11 am	High water: London Bridge, 8.45 am, 5.7m (18.7ft); 10.35 pm, 5.9m (19.2ft); 30.5m; 3.12 pm, 9.6m (31.6ft); Dover, 7.18 am, 5.5m (17.1ft); 8.4 pm, 5.3m (17.3ft); Hull, 1.51 am, 5.5m (18.0ft); 2.39 am, 7.1m (23.4ft); 8.1 pm, 7.2m (23.8ft).



Moray Firth. NE, NW &  
 Orkney, Shetland: Rather  
 occasional sleet or snow &  
 wind W, moderate or fresh  
 temp 1°C (34°F).  
 Outlook for tomorrow at  
 day: Cold with night frost  
 patches, heavy snow show  
 many intervals.  
 Sea passages: S Norf.  
 Strait of Dover, English  
 (E): Wind NE, fresh or  
 ea rough.  
 St George's Channel, Irish  
 Wind NE, moderate; sea  
 te.



Ministers may... fewer Scots...

NEWS

Ministers may... fewer Scots...

...Jones, general secre... Transport and Gen... Union, warned... yesterday against... attempted to exer... powers. In an... union's journal he... members on the... they should elect... candidates, all men... the election for... post and the result... own in April. The... work with Mr Jones... in March, 1978, years in the post... said in his article... ership must be con... means or another... issues. Anyone... to exercise dic... endangers the... of trade unionism... workers may re... against officials... too dictatorial... ere had been occa... advise the execu... action in such... times, I have per... impatient as gen... it has been f... ficers who have... position, and per... members of the staff... there who have... union is just... player.



Mr Callaghan on a visit yesterday to Moxon's, a cloth-making company in Huddersfield, with Mr Harry Parker, managing director.

dy foresees big fare increases

her Warman... ment... rail passengers will... much higher fares... reduced transport... the next few years... fares are greatly in... cording to a new... passenger transport... rt was prepared by... ed Institute of Pub... and Accountancy to... effect of large fare... a passenger trans... bus services... the light of... proposals to reduce... it is likely that... passenger transport... y be reduced by 14... in addition real... cess of the rise in

prices) may increase by 29 per cent above the 1975-76 level. To limit the increase in fares to the rate of inflation, subsidies would have to increase by 66 per cent during the period. The report says that, given the limit on subsidies and the number of passengers paying concessionary fares, there must be significant cuts in routes or frequency of service if fares increased faster than the cost of living. There was a practical limitation, particularly in urban areas, on frequency cuts. Above a certain point the service would change from one which was readily available to one requiring preplanning or a change of habit.

That could have serious effects on use of the services and cause travellers to walk or take a taxi, with all that implied for local transportation strategy. The report emphasizes the difficulties for authorities such as South Yorkshire County Council and the Greater London Council, which provide a big subsidy to bridge the gap between costs and revenue. The report estimates that in general a 10 per cent rise in fares leads to a 3 per cent reduction in passengers. *Passenger Transport: Effect of fare increases on passenger demand and network viability* (Cipfa, 1 Buckingham Place, London SW1E 6HS, £5.50).

ery Act... ked... opholes

d Faux... rment is examin... Fishery... for loopholes after... secution under the... ed in a heavy fine... it for the skipper... s of the Fisheries... ad... extends United... jurisdiction to 200... Fisheries boats... to fish to within... d the British coast... the Durid, was... he Royal Navy fish... the 12-mile limit... scorted to Lerwick... per, Magnus Jus... placed on £1,000... wick Sheriff Court... ay he was fined... illegal fishing but... en his court... the co-owner of... Mr Grimur Ras... ived in Shetland by... raft. He presented... board the boat... th his lawyer and... ization from the... Government to... ew first mate... est documents in... the four detained... and no stop him... boat or the catch... lay in the hold... Mr Rasmussen... that he intended to... the Royal he... Lerwick harbour... could not stop him... ficials consulted the... fice in Edinburgh... f sailed to a port... where the catch was... \$5,000. Mr Justesen... 0,000 fine yesterday... urand on the same... rwhich had... fellow skipper... authorities in Sher... it appeared that... e new law a... 0,000 could be im... the vessel and catch... be confiscated until... nence had been

Lord Wigoder welcomes trial by jury victory

By Penny Symon... The Government's acceptance of an amendment to the Criminal Law Bill concerning trial by jury for theft, announced on Thursday, was welcomed yesterday by Lord Wigoder, QC. The provision in the Bill removing the right to trial by jury in a case of theft where the value of the property involved did not exceed £20 was deleted during the Bill's committee stage as reported in earlier editions of *The Times* yesterday. Lord Wigoder, the Liberal Party's spokesman on the Bill and a leading campaigner against the provision, said that he was delighted that the Government was aware of the strength of feeling against the provision, and that it had been generous enough to withdraw it. "It was something that the

Bar Council, the Law Society, the National Council for Civil Liberties, and Justice had been campaigning against", he said. "We argued that when a man's job, pension and self-esteem were at stake, he had the right to trial by jury. He said it was not the intention to criticize the way magistrates did their job. It was also felt that the clause was not satisfactory as a method of reducing waiting time for cases in Crown courts. Lord Elwyn-Jones, Lord Chancellor, told the House of Lords on Thursday that increases in crime inevitably meant that case loads for the courts at all levels were becoming heavier. Nevertheless, he said, he had realized the strength of feeling in the House, as well as the weight of public opinion, which said that at all costs the right of trial by jury for small thefts must be maintained.

Probation for 'mercy killing' grandmother

For eight years Mrs Louise Edwards devoted her life to a spastic grandson who had no speech or understanding, it was stated at the Central Criminal Court yesterday. When she thought he was to be moved to a hospital farther away, she put an overdose of sleeping tablets in his food and the boy died. "This is really a case which can only be described as a mercy killing", Mr Justice Lawson said. He added, "I think you have done more than a normal person could be expected to do in the circumstances." Mrs Edwards, aged 56, of Tewkesbury Avenue, Forest Hill, London, denied murdering Oliver Clarke, aged eight, but pleaded guilty to manslaughter. Her plea was accepted by the prosecution. She was placed on probation for three years on condition that she undergoes medical treatment.

Package holiday bookings down by 21pc

By Patricia Tisdall... Further evidence of a steep drop in package holiday bookings is given in a survey by the British Market Research Bureau. It shows a fall of about 21 per cent in bookings at the beginning of this month compared with last year. Fewer than 2,900,000 Britons are expected to take an inclusive holiday abroad, compared with 3,500,000 last year. Mr Harry Chandler, chairman of the tour operators' council of the Association of British Travel Agents, said last night that some people might be waiting for discount price offers. "They will be unlucky if they wait too long, because by the end of next month holiday companies will start to cut out some of the tours which are not being booked." Thomson Holidays, Britain's biggest operators, said the introduction of a no-surcharge guarantee had caused bookings to come in at an encouraging rate in recent weeks. The company hoped to sell almost all the 600,000 holidays available. Cosmos said its customers were looking for bargains much more this year.

Pier petition

The owners of Brighton West Pier, built 110 years ago and derelict since 1975, are to petition the compulsory winding up of the company.

In brief

Study backs use of seat belts

A detailed study of 1,100 road accidents by the Transport and Road Research Laboratory has indicated that the chance of injury being increased by wearing a seat belt is less than one in a thousand. In a Commons written answer yesterday Mr Horam, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Transport, said he had no firm evidence that anyone had been killed in a road accident because he was wearing a seat belt.

Trust call to save Mentmore

The National Trust said yesterday that it would be an "enormous sorrow" if Mentmore House with its treasures was broken up and sold (our Arts Reporter writes). Mr Hugh Leggett, honorary secretary of Heritage in Danger, said the Government's failure to acquire Mentmore as a complete entity in lieu of tax liabilities would lead to the break-up and dispersal of the magnificent and irreplaceable collection of French eighteenth-century furniture.

Actress granted publication ban

Miss Susan Hampshire, the actress, was granted a temporary injunction to prevent yesterday on the publication of information about her married life and her former husband, which, she says, was given in confidence. Miss Hampshire, aged 34, won a 14-day ban against IPC Magazines and Mr William Hall, a writer.

Bakers' warning

If no satisfactory solution to the bread delivery dispute has been found by the end of next week, members of the Federation of Bakers are expected to take action to ensure their employment. The Federation made clear yesterday. Representatives of organizations involved in the dispute are to meet on Thursday.

TV actor drunk

Michael Cochrane, an actor appearing in the BBC television series *Wings*, was fined £7 at Bow Street Magistrates' Court yesterday after pleading guilty to being drunk and disorderly in Orange Street, Piccadilly, on Thursday night. Mr Cochrane, aged 29, of Longdon Avenue, Hove, Sussex, apologized.

NUS Travel petition

Agreement was reached in the High Court yesterday on a petition seeking a compulsory winding up of NUS Travel Ltd, the travel subsidiary of the National Union of Students. Liquidators appointed by creditors will have charge of the company's affairs.

Phone link restored

Telephone links between Britain and the Channel Islands, broken since an underwater cable was damaged on Tuesday, were restored yesterday. German engineers, who were sent aside an overtime ban to help engineers to repair the damaged cable.

College in merger

St Luke's College, Exeter, is to become part of Exeter University's department of education in October, 1978. Nearly £750,000 will be paid for the college premises and it will be used to set up a new charitable foundation.

Actor slightly better

Mr Michael Wilding, aged 64, the actor, who was taken ill with pneumonia last week, was slightly better yesterday, the National Hospital, in London, said.

Making progress

Sir Christopher Soames, the former EEC commissioner, who underwent a heart operation in London on January 21, was said last night to be making progress.

Pompeii exhibition

The Pompeii AD79 exhibition at the Royal Academy has been extended for two weeks, until March 13. The summer exhibition has been postponed until May 21.

The Queen's story

The Queen's story continues in *The Sunday Times* tomorrow with the second extract from Robert Lacey's book, *Majesty*. It tells how Princess Elizabeth fell in love with the Duke of Edinburgh and how that love survived the trials of wartime.

WEST EUROPE

President Giscard d'Estaing sets confederation and elected Parliament as goal for Europe

From Charles Hargrove Strasbourg, Jan 28

President Giscard d'Estaing today pledged himself and the French Government to the goal of confederation and an elected European Parliament.

He was speaking at the inauguration of the Palais de l'Europe, the imposing seat of the 19-nation Council of Europe.

The ceremony was attended by about 1,000 European personalities. There were speeches from Mr Roy Jenkins, the president of the European Commission, Dr Garret Fitzgerald, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Council of Europe, and M. Georges Spénale, president of the European Parliament.

The French President used the occasion to issue a manifesto regarding European action. In spite of monetary union, he said, the union of Europe had never ceased to progress in the past 30 years. This progress had "never given any of the member countries the feeling of having lost their identity or alienated their sovereignty. By progressing, we have not ourselves fallen apart. We have met one another."

Europe needed institutions to complete its economic and political union, and to advance on the road to confederation. It also needed "precise objectives."

M. Giscard d'Estaing continued: "Europe must be capable of proposing a common model of society where freedom of the citizens is free from

with their effective share in public responsibilities. Europe must not sink in a second class provincialism in the race for scientific progress.

"In a troubled and dangerous world, she must make the voice of reason heard. The vocation of Europe is not to be a brilliant runner-up to anyone, but to be herself by defending the democratic principles which are ours."

Mr Jenkins said direct elections to the European Parliament "might well turn out to be a crucial point in the history of European institutions. I look forward to the day when people regard these institutions, and in particular the Parliament, as something with which they can personally identify themselves."

Michael Hornsby writes from Brussels: Suggestions for enhancing the usefulness of the European Council—the thrice-yearly summit meeting of EEC heads of government—have been circulated by President Giscard d'Estaing to his eight European colleagues and to Mr Jenkins, president of the European Commission.

Although the summits have scored one or two striking successes, as, for example, on the questions of British EEC membership and direct elections to the European Parliament, President Giscard d'Estaing feels that they have not been exercising their "directive role" as effectively as they should.

This is a matter of particular concern to him as the summit concept was his brainchild, reflecting, perhaps, the French case for presidential diplomacy.

There is also a general feeling that the summits have so far served little purpose beyond giving maximum publicity to the EEC's disarray.

M. Giscard d'Estaing suggests that the purpose of the summit meetings should be more clearly defined. He sees three distinct roles for them: as an informal, "flexible" gathering; as an occasion for "solemn declarations" of joint policy; and, lastly, as the forum for decisions which cannot be taken at lower level.

He argues that there is no necessary contradiction between these three roles if they are properly understood, suggesting that informal exchanges of view, in an intimate atmosphere, can be as valuable as decisions actually taken. The President chides the news media for not having always appreciated this when writing off summit meetings as failures.

If the summit is also to be used as a supreme decision-making body, then it is essential that meetings are properly prepared, he says. He suggests that two or three weeks in advance EEC foreign ministers should set about drawing up a short list of the questions to be submitted to the summit for a decision.

The President implies that only matters of a particularly momentous or controversial nature should be reserved for the summit. Only in cases of exceptional urgency should questions be sent to the heads of government for decisions without any preparatory spadework having been done by foreign ministers.

Elysée talks offer to M Chirac is withdrawn

From Michael Hornsby Brussels, Jan 28

Britain, acting in its capacity as EEC president, today served notice on the Soviet Union, East Germany and Poland that they have 10 days within which to indicate willingness to comply with an EEC licensing system for their fishing activities in Community waters.

If no response is forthcoming within this period, fishermen from the three countries will be banned from operating inside the 200-mile limits which the EEC has claimed since the beginning of the year.

Even if complied with, the licensing system would be valid only until the end of March. The East Europeans could hope to continue fishing thereafter only if they had in the meantime opened negotiations with the EEC on longer-term reciprocal fishing agreements. In practice, only the Soviet Union is in a position to offer reciprocity.

The British ambassadors in Moscow, Berlin and Warsaw today handed over a detailed explanation of the new licensing system, together with a reminder of the three-month catch quotas which the three countries were allotted by the EEC at the beginning of the year (38,474 tons for the Soviet Union, 3,395 tons for East Germany and 3,025 tons for Poland).

It was the clear evidence earlier this month that East European trawlers were continuing to fish at a rate which would quickly exhaust these

Warning to E Europe on EEC fishing limits

From Michael Hornsby Brussels, Jan 28

Under the regime, the Russians would be granted licences for 27 vessels, the East Germans six and the Poles five. This would be on condition that not more than 27 licensed vessels—17 Russian, five East German and five Polish—would be allowed to fish at any one time.

In applying for a licence, the government concerned would have to notify the EEC presidency of the name of the vessel, its registration number and external identification letters and numbers, its port of registration, its gross tonnage and overall length and its call sign.

Each licence would be valid for one vessel only for fishing within specified geographical limits for specified species, mainly mackerel, haddock, hain but, saithe, sprats and whiting. The limit on the number of vessels which could fish simultaneously would also be broken down by zones so as to prevent overfishing in any one area.

No vessel exceeding 3,500 tons in weight could qualify for a licence, but the EEC would be prepared to increase the number of boats allowed to fish at any one time according to the percentage of such vessels weighing less than 2,000 tons.

EEC member states would be responsible for the physical surveillance of non-Community fishing activities in their sectors of the Community's 200-mile zone.

Schmidt plea to end strife in ruling party

From Dan van der Vat Bonn, Jan 28

Herr Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, today appealed for an end to internal strife in the ruling Social Democratic Party (SPD) at its special "mini-congress" in Bonn.

About 350 members of the SPD's principal institutions, including the party and parliamentary executives, the trade union committee and representatives of federal, state and municipal politics took part in the two-day conference.

Its purpose was to halt the decline in grass roots morale, initiate organizational reform and start work on new policies. The form and composition of the congress, which ended today, was unique in the party's long history. It was also very difficult, though whether the call for fresh start will have a profound effect as it filters down through the SPD's bewildering network of subordinate bodies remains to be seen.

It is precisely because the party is half estranged by its own over-organization that it is so difficult to mobilize the troops, regardless of the justified sense of urgency of the high command.

Years of doctrinal dispute between left and right, personality clashes in certain district parties and the loss of a million votes at last autumn's election have alarmed the leadership.

Herr Schmidt, quiet and businesslike but far from depressed, set out today to explain the problems of coalition government and to be done by foreign ministers.

The coalition with the much smaller Free Democrats (FDP) was on the whole a fair partnership, he thought, though it would help if certain FDP politicians stopped using the SPD as a punchbag. The FDP was also making big money in openly favouring the managerial elite in the application of industrial democracy.

Herr Schmidt recognized the trade unions' role as an "independent extra-parliamentary opposition". He valued highly the close connections between the unions and the SPD but turned down a request from union leaders to double the planned, rather limited, economic expansion programme.

He called for an end to public disputes within the party, which should fight the opposition rather than itself.

Herr Schmidt said not one word on relations with East Germany, though these are extremely strained at present. He also thought it would be a mistake to turn the meeting in Belgrade in the summer, called to review the results of the Helsinki conference of 1975, into a long indictment of breaches of faith by the Eastern block. Progress with détente, he said, also depended on internal political stability in East Europe.

The biggest personal success at this congress was scored by Herr Exon Bahr, the SPD's new federal business manager, who showed he was adept at party politics as he was in managing Bonn's détente policy and later overseas aid. He launched a campaign for genuine equal pay for women, suggesting that the party should engineer some test cases in the courts if necessary.

That apart, this special congress did not produce many new ideas for future policy

Mr Mondale pledges US cooperation with allies

Paris, Jan 28.—Vice-President Walter Mondale arrived in Paris today, promising "communication, consultations and cooperation" with America's European allies.

The message is certain to be well received by the French Government. Mr Mondale has been working with President Giscard d'Estaing.

The Vice-President heard praise for the new United States Administration's economic policies. President Carter's \$30,000m (£17,000m) reflation package should give a welcome fillip to the economies of America's main trading partners, said Mr Emile van Lennep, Secretary-General of the 24-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

He told Mr Mondale that the Western industrialized countries showed an overall economic growth rate of at least 4 per cent this year, thanks to American stimulation.

This compared with OECD forecasts of a gross national product growth rate of between 3.25 and 4 per cent for this

Mr Benn completes first stage of energy talks

From Our Correspondent Copenhagen, Jan 28

Mr Benn, the Secretary of State for Energy, met his Danish counterpart, Mr Per Haekkerup, here today completing his round of initial contacts with EEC energy ministers in his role as chairman of the energy council.

The council is to meet in March, and the chairman intends to keep its members busy. There have been endless discussions at official level on energy policies in the Community, he told a press conference here before leaving to return to London. These had been valuable for defining objectives, but there was now a need for a different kind of meeting, particularly at ministerial level.

Mr Benn said he had discussed the working methods of the energy council and proposed to seek greater involvement on the part of ministers. He would like to see meetings, extended, with informal discussions on important subjects and issues such as nuclear energy as a way of harmonizing the Community's views on energy policy.

EEC post for Bonn envoy in London

Herr Karl-Günther von Hase, West German ambassador in London for the past seven years, is to become his country's Permanent Representative to the European Community in March, according to reliable sources. It is the first time that the Federal Republic has sent a political rather than an economic expert to fill this extremely important post.

The present incumbent, Herr Ulrich Lebsanft, and all his predecessors have come from the economic policy division of the Foreign Ministry in Bonn. Herr von Hase was the ministry's chief spokesman at the end of the Adenauer era, and Government spokesman in the Chancellorship of Dr Ludwig Erhard. During Dr Kiesinger's Grand Coalition he was head of the Defence Ministry.

Herr Schmidt, the present Chancellor, has often criticized the EEC bitterly for its alleged bureaucratic failings, but has himself failed to send first class German officials to Brussels. Herr von Hase's appointment suggests a determination to correct this inconsistency, and to treat the EEC as a primarily political phenomenon.

Dutch royal couple thank public

From Our Correspondent The Hague, Jan 28

Queen Juliana and Prince Bernhard appeared for five minutes in Dutch television tonight to thank the public for respecting their wish to celebrate their fortieth wedding anniversary privately, rather than in public.

The broadcast also marked Prince Bernhard's first broadcast speech since the Lockheed scandal cast its shadow over the Dutch royal household last year.

The royal couple thanked the public for the gifts, telegrams, and flowers sent on January 7, when they were with other members of the royal family in the Austrian holiday resort of Lech.

During the last week rumours of preparations for Crown Princess Beatrix's accession to the throne in the not too distant future have been rife following Government announcements that two palaces in The Hague are to be restored.

One will be used by the Princess and her family as a residence after her accession, the other for ceremonial occasions and to accommodate important guests.

se of child safeguard

ernment is to take... families receive... income supplement... worse off when the... deficit takes effect in... Social Services Cor... writes).

rd' price rise

ndon Evening Stan... increase its price... to 7p on Monday... cause of the higher... wspin.

Surprising £6,200 for view up the Rhine

By Geraldine Norman Sale Room Correspondent

A view up the Rhine framed by an old bridge, by Clarkson Stanfield, took Christie's by surprise yesterday when it fetched £6,300. It was a late work, of 1870, bought in at £9,000, against an estimate of £10,000-£12,000. It had been sold from the Allen Funt collection at Sotheby's Belgrave in 1973 for £8,500.

Very high prices were paid for Victorian-style coaching scenes and genre pictures by twentieth-century artists. Heywood Hardy's

"The village post office" went to Richard Green at £2,700. Mary Doraston's "Chip off the old block" made £2,600 (estimate 2,500-£3,000). F. M. Bemm's "A discussion over the port" £2,400. George Wright's "Halt for refreshment" £2,300 and Edgar Hunt's "Ducks and hens by a farmyard pond" £2,100. The sale made £200,750, with 9 per cent unsold.

Sotheby's sold clocks, watches and scientific instruments for a total of £140,940, with 2 per cent unsold. A particularly fine musical chaise watch, measuring 14.5cm, suitable for travel and made in London in the mid-eighteenth century by Joseph Martineau senior, brought £16,000 (estimate £3,500-£4,500). The inner silver case is very finely repoussé with a classical landscape scene and it has a silver champlevé dial with Tiddis numerals; the buyer was E. Steender, a dealer from Holland.

Tankards make £14,800: A large pair of German silver-plate beer tankards and covers, probably from Hamburg and dating from about 1670, sold for £14,800. A Koopman at a Phillips sale of English and Continental silver. The tankards, 12in high, have bodies decorated with a red and embossed figures representing the rape of the Sabine women. The sale totalled £130,923, with 3 per cent unsold. A Paul Storr cover and stand of 1817 sold for £3,000. Koopman, and Water paid £4,400 for a George IV soup tureen and cover. In a sale of furniture and objects which totalled £51,592 at Phillips in Edinburgh, a Bechstein grand piano, bought in 1921, made £2,600 to Caster. Two-day stamp sale: Stanley Gibbons's two-day London auction of postage stamps totalled £29,181. Tiddis, marine insurance issue, unsold, made £170.











# A year in Academe

by Julian Symons

When, one evening after dinner in London, Bill Pritchard—that is, Professor William H. Pritchard, chairman of the English Department at Amherst College in Massachusetts, and a fellow admirer of Wyndham Lewis—asked casually whether I would like to go out for a year as visiting writer, I said with a casualness equal to Bill's own that it sounded a splendid idea....

Eighteen months later I found myself at Amherst. I had been undeterred by the fact that I had never taught, and indeed was unacquainted with academic life. I shivered a little, it is true, at the frequent volleys of memoranda Bill sent across the Atlantic before I arrived, memoranda addressed to his colleagues after meetings. I quote from one of them, about the course in freshman English. We were, it seemed, to begin with the Norton Anthology of Modern Poetry, go on to collections of stories by Hawthorne and Flannery O'Connor, and then:

"Suppose we took a breath and picked up an Arnold essay or two, for the purpose of hearing a Sage speak largely about large matters of Culture, Literature and Society. We don't need to clutch Marx to our bosoms, just say, now here we are reading a Sage and what is that like? I do think that 'On the Modern Elements in Literature' would be provocative, and help give, at least tentatively, a context for the works to follow."

And what were they? I thought. Thyridides? I am not sure. It would then look like this after the Norton Anthology, Hawthorne and O'Connor—Arnold, Thyridides (?), Aeneid (Toll?), Julius Caesar, Under Western Eyes, St. Joan, Orwell's essays, and on by way of some contemporary poetry, or the new Doctorow....

Could it possibly be that we were meant to teach all of these books in a 14-week term? I disregarded this as a prospect too appalling to contemplate, but it proved to be the case. Thyridides and Doctorow disappeared, and we did only the first six books of the Aeneid, but there were replacements for the works omitted. When Bill's wife Margaret came round on the morning before my first class to offer a little reassurance, I felt in need of it. By this time, too, I had become uncomfortably aware that, apart from one or two Professors Emeriti who rarely appeared, I was the oldest person on campus. Somehow, however, what had seemed almost impossible was done. There were 18 freshmen in my English class, and they were by no means all Easterners. A couple came from the West Coast, half a dozen from the South. Four came from private schools, the rest were state educated. They were without exception polite, pleasant, and eager to learn. The work of perhaps a third among them improved remarkably during the semester, and when they expressed general approval of me at the end of it, I felt momentarily like Mr Chips.

Amherst is a small rich college. The financial problems of its early years, which culminated in 1844 when the unpopular President Humphrey resigned "before the institution was entirely ruined" as one historian puts it, belong to another world. The college now has a stock portfolio worth over \$32m, and it owns a sizable part of the town. The students, all male when I was there although it has since become coeducational, numbered about 1,300. The cost of tuition, room and board is

around \$6,000 a year. The ratio of faculty to students is high, one to nine. Among colleges and universities in the East, only Harvard accepted a smaller percentage of applicants this year. Princeton, Dartmouth and Yale are all a little easier to enter than Amherst.

The students might fairly be called a select group. Perhaps it is not surprising that one of the graffiti in the college lavatories says: "Amherst-social parasitism-training-ground of social uselessness," and that another says, "I like Amherst, the rich boys' playground," an observation to which a wit has added: "I like rich boys." Yet to a visiting Englishman the suggestion that Amherst gives an easy life to a leisured class does not seem persuasive. Distinctions by accent are much harder to make in the United States than in England, and in any case 60 per cent of the students have reached the college through public education, and 30 per cent receive financial support in the form of scholarships and loans. The freshmen from private schools like Choate and Andover were in general more self-assured, but they were not necessarily better informed than the rest.

In fact, a number of my freshmen in this select group were extremely ignorant. Only three out of the 18 were able to tell me what a sonnet was. In part this was because they were not at this stage specializing in English, but putting a toe in the water to see what it felt like, before deciding to major in economics, psychology, political science—or English. For some of them the discovery of English literature was more like a cold plunge than the dipped toe they intended. It would be safe to say that a third of them had never read a line of Matthew Arnold, and another third knew only one or two poems. The rest, on the other hand, had already encountered the Sage talking largely about him themselves.

How did one deal with such a mixed collection? At our weekly departmental meetings the guide lines laid down—laid down with care, after fairly vivid argument—often seemed to be devised for those who could respond easily rather than those who, to change the watery image, found each successive book part of an increasingly difficult obstacle course. They were designed, I thought, for an ideal student rather than the actual flawed article under our eyes. But perhaps it is a good thing always to aim at the top level of your class. The system finds its justification in the transformation of these raw freshmen into fourth year seniors with reactions almost invariably quick and sharp.

Some of my freshmen, however, found the course both in digestible and infuriating, and their very vocal indignation was not lessened by a final examination in which they were given free rein to write about Lenny Bruce. One of the brightest of them used the occasion for a moralistic attack, written with considerable verve, in the form of an open letter to the English Department:

"The examination is intellectually insulting, and representative of the callous, archaic, unthinking, irresponsible, dishevelled way that members of the English Department have conducted themselves in relation to freshman English. All the members of the department, those hip, free-thinking guys, those models of the open mind, have opened the way to

the filth, decay and corruption of today's society. They do not have enough sense to recognize Bruce for what he was, a decrepit junkie, misdirected and potentially dangerous, the Richard Nixon of his time. They salute him, hail him, glorify him.... You, oh you members of this sterling academic community, are responsible for the hypodermic syringes and pornography on 42nd Street, for the collapse of our language, our writing and our art."

I was happy to read his pre-emptory note: "Mr Symons, you are an outsider, and so not responsible," but it seemed a tribute to the free-thinking English Department that he should have been able to write his open letter without worrying about the result. Not that he had any need to worry. I gave him an A grade.

The Visiting Writer (the capital letters are the College's) is concerned also with Advanced Composition, which might elsewhere be called Creative Writing. There was a lot of competition for admission to this course, in which students wrote poems and short stories which were then discussed by the class and by me. One applicant told me that he had married a year or two earlier, out on the West Coast. "Then my wife was murdered in this really bizarre way, and I want to write about it. Kind of documentary fiction, it's not a class I would really like to have personal guidance."

I turned him down with a shudder, but readily accepted a student named Manzer, in spite of Bill Pritchard's head-shaking. "He's a trouble maker," Bill warned me, and he was right. Manzer, tall, thin, gingery and inclined to twitch, produced very little work of his own, but criticized everybody else, often in wounding and scathing terms. He was a bright student's characteristic eager aggression. He was fascinated by English literary life, and by modern English poets. Had I met Philip Larkin? What was he like? Did they write poems easily, or was it difficult for them as for him? Did I know of a collection of poetic manuscripts that he could study, which gave different versions of the same poem?

At long sessions we went through his work in detail. The first poems he brought me were near-Larkin, then they veered to almost Frost, and in the end to something that seemed a genuine Bogan voice, a little naive and not grandly eloquent, but expressive and personal. Just before Christmas, when the first snow fell, he produced a short, slight poem that I liked:

Kindness is not a thing you wear,  
That you put on and off with care  
Never to pull a thread or stretch  
It out of shape. Kindness  
Or shrink, or fade. There's  
To put it in the wash. Indeed  
Kindness is not a thing at all.  
It's something like the first  
snowfall

you are forced to work so hard.  
That, at least, is the theory.  
The practice varies considerably.

A student at Amherst, as at most American colleges and universities, takes four courses in each semester, 32 in his four years of education. To graduate as an English major he must have taken eight English courses in those four years. To work for honours he has to produce a thesis on an approved subject. I was adviser to two honours students. One of them was to write about George Orwell. The thesis of the other, Chris Bogan, was to be his own poems. And who would judge whether his masses of dazzling red, purple and shades of brown the undemanding pace of life, an eight-minute walk up College Hill past enormous birds and nearly tame squirrels to my office in Johnson Chapel or to the splendid Robert Frost Library instead of a half-hour journey to the London Library—it was easy to see this as something nobody but an incorrigible city-dweller like myself would ever want to leave.

My wife and I stayed first for a few days at the Dickinson Homestead on Main Street, where Emily was born and where she lived for her last 30 years. Like much else in South Amherst this formidable red brick mansion, built in 1813, is owned by the College. Visitors are shown round on Tuesdays and Fridays, but there are few relics of Emily, although a child's chair and a kitchen clock in her bedroom-workroom were moved to a typical white-painted cupboard house, and quickly tuned in to some of the basic facts of American small town life.

In Amherst there is no individual shop or greengrocer, and no public transport within the town. Everything has to be bought at the supermarket, and a car is a necessity. How else are you going to shop? And so a large car park is a necessity too. We discovered the excellence of American shoes, the horror of most American bread (there were 60 varieties in the town supermarket, almost all of them feeling, and tasting like sponge rubber), the comparative cheapness of American liquor. We understood why all the houses have mosquito screens. We felt ourselves to be acclimatized.

Not, however, to the snow. The snow changed the landscape, making it more romantic, less beautiful, and it also changed our feelings about Amherst as a town. Snow was there when we ate Christmas dinner with Bill and Marietta, snow had to be ploughed out of the drive after each storm, snow was a reminder that we were a long way from home. The students had gone, the campus was empty. Sitting in the study at the Frost Library while I looked out on a suitably desolate scene, an endless white landscape under a sky of slate.

Of the season, the way the snow  
Is gentle in its overthrow  
Of the bare, half-frozen ground,  
The way it falls softly, without a sound.

Before the snow, during the long fall season after our arrival in August, Amherst seemed a lotus land. The changing colours of leaves and bushes, the masses of dazzling red, purple and shades of brown the undemanding pace of life, an eight-minute walk up College Hill past enormous birds and nearly tame squirrels to my office in Johnson Chapel or to the splendid Robert Frost Library instead of a half-hour journey to the London Library—it was easy to see this as something nobody but an incorrigible city-dweller like myself would ever want to leave.

The spring semester began, bringing a course on the crime story to replace my freshman English, a mostly new section of Advanced Compositionists, a new editor for the Amherst Student, which I have already mentioned. The Student appeared twice weekly during term, a paper generally of 12 pages, edited, written and wholly run by the students. The editor changed yearly, and had to do his eight courses a year, with no allowance made for his journalistic work. The paper contained news and opinion about the College, sections on sports and the arts, and its journalistic level was remarkably high. The money to run it was provided by the College, and no visible censorship was imposed. A single issue might contain an article on the "drug culture", a piece about the ethics of College investments, a study of the curriculum with suggestions for its improvement. The President referred to by their surnames, and sometimes attacked. President Ward wrote to rebut one attack, more in anger than in sorrow, but made no attempt to stop it. No paper like the Student exists in Britain, and no other I saw in America was on such a high plane in writing and presentation.

The crime story course began with Poe and Collins and moved by way of Sherlock Holmes and Father Brown, Christie and Sayers, Hammett and Chandler, Le Carré and Deighton, to a book of my own and one by Patricia Highsmith. It was a success, if one can judge by the enthusiasm of the students and the excellence of many papers. Students brought in to me crime memorabilia I had never seen, like a magazine section of a San Francisco newspaper devoted wholly to Hammett. Four of my freshman English students had followed me to this course, including the one so disgusted when asked to write about Lenny Bruce. His feelings, always fervent, fluctuated considerably. Now he was enchanted by Patricia High-

All this continued for weeks. It seemed, symbolically at least, to end when students began drifting back ahead of time. In the library one day a largely bearded figure rose to greet me, smiling. It was Bogan, a formidable stranger in this disguise.

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smith's criminal hero Tom Ripley, and wrote a fine essay about him.

March, April, May: examinations, and considerations of theses. Students made an oral defence of their theses, under questioning by two or three members of the Department, with the student's adviser serving as a kind of moderator. I acted as Bogan's adviser, and as questioner in relation to two other theses, one on Oscar Wilde and another on Auden. This last written by a blind student named Adrian Spratt. After the oral defence a recommendation was made that the student should graduate cum laude, magna cum laude or summa cum laude. If a thesis was rejected, the student received the degree Bachelor of Arts, *rite*. The fates of the students I was concerned with were interestingly varied. The Oscar Wilde thesis was agreed by everybody to be wholly inadequate, and the student graduated *rite*. Then came Bogan, now beardless again. Soon after questioning began it was apparent to me if not to him, that the examiners liked his poems less than I did. He graduated magna cum laude, respectably enough. I'd have thought, but he was disappointed.

And last, Adrian Spratt. His thesis was on the movement of Auden's early poems towards sincerity, and its quality seemed a remarkable tribute to the success of a flexible education. What begins for freshmen as something that seems to be an outsider almost haphazard with them being allowed and even encouraged to take in the same term courses in philosophy, classical civilization, Russian literature and twentieth century European history (these were actually taken in a single semester by Spratt), has become canalised in the final year into an intensive course of study. How is a blind student to become fully aware of material not available in Braille was asked for him by willing helpers, so that he had a complete view not only of the poems but of the biographical background. He had "read", and used in his thesis, Isherwood's *Lions and Sheep*, Spender's *World Within World*, my *Thirties*, John Fuller's *Guide to Auden*.

His adviser, Richard Cody, spent hours talking to him, arguing, elaborating on diffi-

cult points, suggesting footnotes. I found him a true ear. At his oral exam was completely an exacting what he I the thesis and who he found. He graduated cum laude.

Commencement, would call it graduation in gown and mortarboard trappings (down, I sit outside Library listening looking at the sand file up to reel what thoughts stir in American academe).

It must reinforce of openness, warm naivete, in the character. This expressed through of dress (I could not see the whole year without a suit, quite casual) and of style does not invite informal luncheon garden, he asks you out in his backyard forced to be aware of a sense of a guage that creep American academic not oppose some "move into an advanced" towards "not ask for support" without a suit, quite casual) and of style does not invite informal luncheon garden, he asks you out in his backyard forced to be aware of a sense of a guage that creep American academic not oppose some "move into an advanced" towards "not ask for support" without a suit, quite casual) and of style does not invite informal luncheon garden, he asks you out in his backyard forced to be aware of a sense of a guage that creep American academic not oppose some "move into an advanced" towards "not ask for support" without a suit, quite casual) and of style does not invite informal luncheon garden, he asks you out in his backyard forced to be aware of a sense of a guage that 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## Records of the month

### Treasurable music from the past

more and Gerda. / Tair/Rayner-Cook/ di Chor. and Orch. SLS 991 £7.25 (2).

Mahler: Die drei Pintos. LSO/Moll. Munich. RCA PRL 3-9063, £3.50.

Die Zwillingbrüder. Göttinger. Fischer. SO. Orch./Sawallisch. 1300, £3.50.

A spouse deluso. Der Direktor. Palmer. Weikung/Teir/Röls. Grant. LSO/Moll. 9500 011, £3.10.

Shengrin. Grümmer/omas. Fischer-Dies. Vienna SO Choir. EMI SLS 5071, £3.50.

100 Years of Five double albums. 09-113, each £4.30.

and Gerda, based on the novel *Niels* as *Delius's* last, and, because so many most touching a hero loses his his best friend, when their mar- up, only to lose when the husband is the end of the opera, a child- there. For some the an anticlimax, and d of dramatic con- 11 short scenes by orchestral inter- considered perver- sive. Today such a has become accep- ed partly to Berg's ch), and the closing Niels and Gerda act, happy end", but the yet another rela- ships as Gerda dies Niels goes to war mortally wounded, ily and alone).

though *Fenn- erva* was dedicated fused to conduct the wistful inter- last scene. A broadcast some introduced the work

favourably to many listeners; it was followed by stage production at Camden Festival. EMI's new recording derives from a Danish Radio broadcast sung in English by a mixed cast of British and Scandinavian singers under Meredith Davies, an affectionate Delian who nicely conveys the pas- sionate drama, simple domes- ticity, intellectual discussion, and contemplative lyricism of the opera's contents. The co- operativeness and inspira- tion of the music, page after entrancing page, are super- served by Elisabeth Söder- strom (in both title-roles), Brian Rayner-Cook as Niels (a baritone of splendid quality and style), and Robert Tear in a telling character-part: they lead a strong cast, recorded with vivid presence, in an in- terpretation worthy of the treasurable music.

Last year's Weber celebra- tions included some per- mances of the comic opera *Die drei Pintos* which Mahler fully completed half a century after the composer had to abandon it. RCA's recording, made in a Munich beer-cellar, suggests that Mahler may have laid too heavy a hand, here or there, on the delightful music that he deciphered, excavated, and even himself composed: these performances sound close- ly miked and balanced, but the performance under Gary Bertini is not without delicacy and refinement though its chief characteristic is rhythmic vivacity. Werner Hollweg and Hermann Frey lead an able cast.

Also from Munich comes the spry, sparkling account of Schubert's one-act comic opera about identical twin brothers who almost ruin a rustic wed- ding. The dual role of the brothers was written for Schu- bert's favourite baritone, J. M. Vogl whose legitimate successor, Dietrich Fischer- Dieskau, leads the cast in this first recording, with smartly tailored dialogue, not the greatest Schubert but highly enjoyable. Davis, on his recorded way through Mozart's operas, gives us the music of *The Impresario*, mature and magni- ficent (dashed off during work

on *Figaro*), coupled with four numbers from the incomplete *Späse deluso*, an unpromising mock comedy which nevertheless less prompted some good music. Two of the numbers are stylishly scored by the record's producer Erik Smith. The pieces are performed with plentiful *slancio* and artistry, especially by Hanna Cotrubas and Felicity Palmer, but with an almost complete lack of styl- ish gracing, particularly inept in the aria of the snobbish Roman lady sung by Miss Palmer.

To honour the centenary of Bayreuth Festival DG has delved deep into its vaults for mementoes of the great singers who have trod its boards. A single album of the results was issued here last summer: now a much larger product, 10 LPs is available in this country. Not all the singers merit inclusion, nor did some sing their recorded items at Bayreuth. But there are valuable rarities to be found on these records, notably Michael Bohnen as Sachs, Frida Leider and Lauritz Melchior in the early 1920s, Elisabeth Ohms as Isolde, and the golden-voiced young Max Lorenz of 1936.

In that same year Maria Müller and Franz Völker re- corded the first finale of *Die Walküre*, as fine a version as any (even the famous Lehmann/Melchior set); this is also included, like Hans Hotter's Wotan of 1942 and much recorded since the war, still generally familiar. The 10 LP album is devoted to Bayreuth conductors and includes besides some valuable early Fur- tawängler and Knappertsbusch, a 1939 account of the *Tristan* prelude by De Sabata and the Berlin Philharmonic, most affectingly drawn and charged, with lustrous cantabile string tone, though parts of it are imperfectly recorded.

Finally a fresh welcome to the 1964 *Lohengrin* recorded under Kempe in the Theater an der Wien with an almost ideal cast, the finest version presently available, particularly effective in cassette form.

William Mann

Massenet: *Thais*. Sills/Gedda/ Milnes; NPO/Mazel HMV SLS 993, £10.40.

Gwen Catley: *Arias and Songs*. HMV HLM 7066, £1.99.

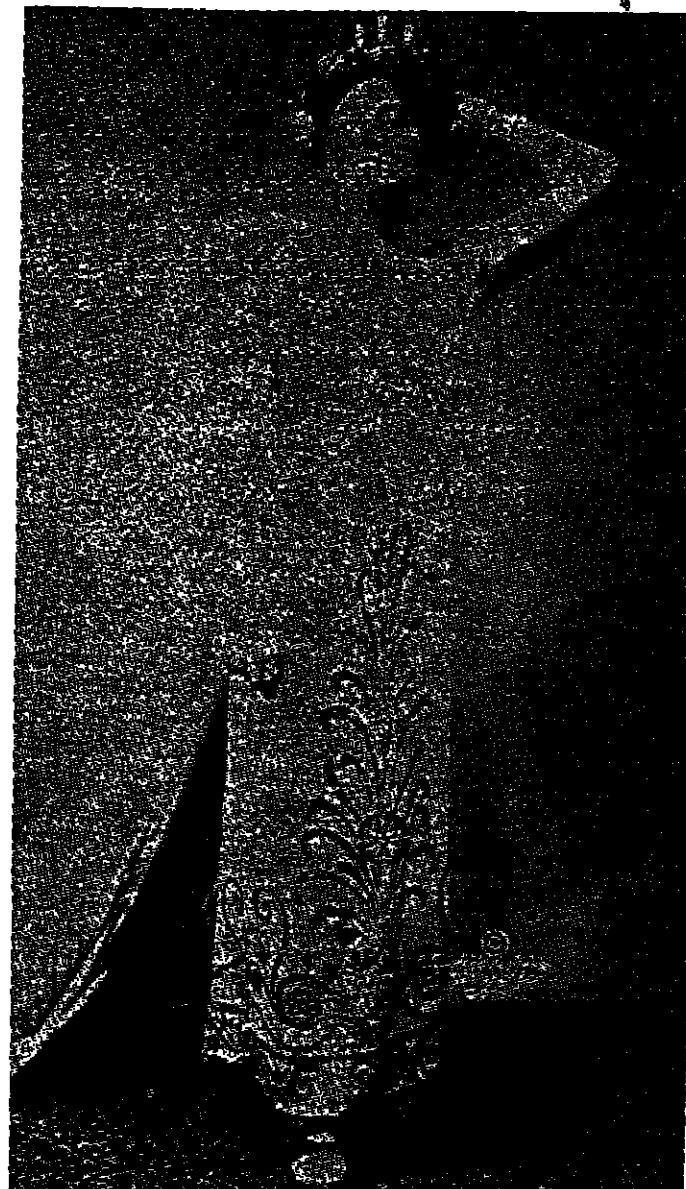
Jose Carreras: *Operatic Arias*. Philips 9500 203, £3.50.

Klemperer conducts Strauss and Weill. HMV SXLP 30226, £2.20; Cassette TC SXLP 30226, £2.45.

Massenet's *Thais*, the courtesan who leaves the flesh pots of Alexandria long before Lawrence Durrell was invented to die among the nuns in the desert, should be a succulent role for a soprano with the right shape and voice. Yet how few succeed. A little over a year ago I wrote some harsh words about Anna Moffo's performance in the part for RCA, but after listening to Beverly Sills on EMI a little forgiveness might be in order.

Sills prepared the part for this recording and for the production in San Francisco, which David Littlejohn reported last autumn. She can do little wrong on either East or West Coast and she wooed and wowed the audience with help of multiple mirrors and a swan-bed. Alas, there are no such accessories on record until the video disc comes along and her interpreta- tion is frankly dull, particu- larly up to the halfway point. She does not sound like a Helen of Troy who has moved her operations to Alexandria and the cry to Venus for "Splen- deur, Volupté, Douceur" might well have gone unanswered.

Moffo, for all her vocal faults, was more sensuous in tone and inflection. Beverly Sills comes into her own in the final act, when, like that other operatic courtesan from French fiction Manon, she is treading through the desert with bleed- ing feet. The sad, suffering timbre for the duet "Baigne d'eau" is exactly right. And here lies the difficulty of the



A famous *Thais*—Mary Garden in the role at the American premiere in 1907.

role. The singer who has the brilliance for the *Mirror Aria* probably lacks the pathos for death and transfiguration. Andrew Porter in an interesting essay in HMV's libretto points out the number of distinguished sopranos who have failed to

make their interpretations hold the stage. On record I went back to Moffo (erratic, but with plenty of sense of charac- ter), to Decca's Renée Doria on cheap label (shrill), before arriving at Géort Boué on an imported Uranus set. Mme

Boué sounds as though she was recorded in the municipal baths, but she has the directness and strength for the role.

HMV have one important pull over RCA in the shape of Sherrill Milnes's *Ashtanef*. He sang with Miss Sills in San Francisco and excels in the rich- est of all Massenet's baritone roles. The timbre exudes the favour, religious and sexual, of the monk who goes on a conversion mission and ends by changing a little him- self. RCA have the bet- ter Nicias in Jose Carreras, who sounds fresh and relaxed as the rich young sybarite; Nicolai Gedda on HMV is strained. The HMV and RCA recordings use the same orchestra, the New Phil- harmonia, and British singers, different, in the supporting roles. HMV's Loria Mazel extracts more from his players than did Julius Rudel, but he had the advantage coming second to an opera already rehearsed. Even so, Massenet, for all his dedication, does not pull out all the lucid aroma of the score.

We are hardly likely to have another new *Thais* yet awhile, despite the record companies' current passion for Massenet. My vote goes to EMI for Sherrill Milnes's performance and America's vote will go to Sills in any case.

Gwen Catley was a singer of my childhood, popping up on myriad *Grand Hotel* radio pro- grammes. A reissue of her 1940s recordings in HMV's Treasury series shows the voice much as remembered: neat, well-schooled, with the sweet and accurate chirrup of a canary in excellent health. She does not put much character into this selection of coloratura arias, with the exception of Violetta's "Ah! Was it he?" (all the tracks are in English), but there is an easy security which could have been the reason for her great success. She would never let an audi-

ence down. The various orches- tras tend to hold back for her, as they would for a dancer executing a particularly difficult piroquette, and no matter for she is well worth rehearsing in num- bers such as the Waltz Song from *Romeo and Juliet* and *Voices of Spring*.

Jose Carreras's first solo recital on Philips has plenty of sweetness, but is based on sterner material. The first side is given to Verdi, which can be taken as an indication of the way he wants his career to go. The brightness and strength of the tones recall Lauri Volpi, particularly in "Quando le sere" (*Luca Miller*), one of the Italian tenors' favourite arias. The drawbacks are a lack of melancholy notably in Riccardo's last act aria from *Bello* and a reluctance to let rip at the end of a piece when required.

On the second side there is plenty to admire, including a gracefully turned "Angelo casto e bel" from Donizetti's *Duca d'Alba* and a Puccini song, new to me, from *Il Figliolo prodigo*. All in all, a record which mixes achieve- ment with promise, despite some dull playing from the RPO under Roberto Benzi.

Klemperer admirers may like to know that his 1962 recording of Strauss (Johann II), with the *Kaiserwalzer* being by far the best, and the *Fledermaus* overture the worst, has been reissued on disc and cassette. The second side takes in *Theremyn Opera* suite and Klemperer's own *Merry Waltz*, which, his detractors will be disappointed to know, actually lives up to its name. Cassette collectors should note that RCA have moved into the opera market with five sets of which the best are probably Serafin's account of *Otello* and the *Traviata* with Price, Domingo and Milnes, Zubin Mehta conducting.

John Higgins

### Academy and rococo charmers

significant, motets. *Antiqua/Bruno* live 2533 321, £3.25.

Mass: "Aeterna- era", Oratio Jere- etae, motets. Pro- tiqua/Bruno. Tur- 2533 322, £3.25.

Scarlatti: Stabat. /Berganza. Orches- nre Paul Kuentz/ Archive 2533 324,

abat mater, Nisi acerto in G minor. ademy of Ancient ophers. The music and SOLO 506, £3.25.

sc: *Iphigenie* in /Fischer-Dieskau/ s/Bavarian Radio ch Radio Orchestra orn. RCA ARL2-

umpet Concerto, rto No 1, Organ Stringer/Tuckwell/ demy of St Martin- Marriner. Argo

loria, Piano Con- Burrows, Cristina Chorus. CBSO/ EMI ASD 3299, ate TC-ASD 3299,

best recordings of d and Renaissance a past few years rom Bruno Turner- ible of men singers Antiqua. Their two s, of sacred music and Palestrina, are g the best, and the is a particularly every. The music and l and arresting, for ough his own resiveness to the High Renaissance nd the performers e to guide them in ury of line and design the first s.

uses a small group of soloists, bout period wind played by the Early rt, choosing the ut each piece in ried selection. The ze Deo suggests of the political- self-congratula-

tions which went on at a meet- ing of Francis I and Charles V, which by Pope Paul III, but the most inwardly mean- ingful work is *Emendatus in melius*, where a tenor subtly insists with warnings of mortal- ity in a texture of gently voiced pleading.

The Palestrina record covers more familiar ground, though these performances are by un- commonly revealing to anyone who thinks of Palestrina as the model of academic counterpoint. Of course, Mr Turner neither ignores nor disturbs the music's structural security, for that would be absurd, but he does make these works sing.

Vocal clarity is again a principal virtue in the record- ing of the elder Scarlatti's *Stabat mater* for two female soloists, strings and continuo. Mirella Freni and Teresa Berganza sound glorious in their alternating brief arias, and when they come together in duet they make the most delightful effects of echo and shadow. The work itself, how- ever, seems square beside the Pergolesi which replaced it, and poorly shaped beside the Vivaldi setting recorded by James Bowman and the Academy of Ancient Music. Vivaldi uses a variety of forms instead of Scar- latti's repeated *aria da chiesa*, and he links his work themati- cally. Moreover, the Academy's authentic instruments have a clean robustness which is invig- orating, and the modern strings used by Charles Mackerras in the Scarlatti.

The Academy's director, Christopher Hogwood, leads lithe and disciplined accounts of Vivaldi's *Stabat mater*, his *Ancient Music*, and a little con- certo without soloists. With Mr Bowman in splendidly agile and expressive form, the two vocal works are marvellously ingra- tiating. Vivaldi's vocal writ- ing shows just the sort of deco- rative display which Gluck sought to abolish in his later operas. The newly released recording of one of them, *Iphigenie en Aulide*, is of the version by Wagner. "Aether" operas are only beginning to be widely appreciated, the issue of this remodelling is a little curious. To be sure, much of Wagner's

work is unassuming, but in the third act he begins to take over, and one may find oneself wondering whether one is lis- ening to *Tannhäuser* or *Lohen- grin*, between which this arrangement was made.

The singing, whether of Gluck's lines or Wagner's, is patchy, most of all where it is least expected. Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau's Agamemnon is too stern a man, too forced in tone. It is surprising that so expressive a singer was not able to make more of his character's quandries, but the failure may perhaps be explained by his un- comfortableness in the bass register. Anna Moffo, the Iphigenia, uses pure tone and dramatic sympathy to make a fine Gluck heroine, though her duets with the Wagnerian Achilles of Ludovic Spies ex- pose the fundamental problems of the recording. Try the appearance of Artemis, pure Wagner, for a party guessing game.

Finally two records which chart Haydn's establishment of the classical concerto pattern and show Poulenc's surreal re- turn to it. Neville Marriner and the Academy of St Martin-in-the-Fields support three excel- lent soloists in concertos span- ning Haydn's career. The great trumpet concerto is played by Alan Stringer with more warmth than brazen liveliness; in other words the priorities are right, though a bit more daring might not have been out of place. Barry Tuckwell cannot make the horn concerto of 1762 sound more than a mild ramble, and the even earlier organ concerto, played by Simon Preston, is just a rococo charmer.

The Poulenc concerto is that for piano, played by Cristina Ortiz with the City of Birm- ingham Symphony Orchestra under Louis Frémaux. It is a piece that shows Poulenc's genius for subtle and strange, from cliché and banality, and here it has an excellent performance, full of wit and glamour. The *Gloria*, mistakenly made the "A" side of both disc and cas- sette, comes over as a much smoother, less dramatic, and less convincing singing from Norma Burrows.

Paul Griffiths

### A matter of the heart

The Art of Pablo Casals. HMV. RLS 723, £6.60 (three records, mono).

Schumann: Sonata No 3, Op 14. Scriabin: Sonata No. 5. Horowitz. RCA ARL1 1766, £2.99.

Opin: Six Polonaises and Polonaise Fantaisie. Pollini. DG 2530 659, £3.59; Cassette DG3300 659, £3.69.

Mozart: Piano Concertos in F, K. 459 and A. K.488 Pollini. Vienna Philharmonic/Boehm. DG 2530 716, £3.59; Cassette DG 3300 716, £3.69.

Mozart: Piano Concertos in F, K.37, B flat major, K.39, D major, K.40 and G major, K.41. Rhenboim/ECO. HMV ASD 3218, £3.50; Cassette TC-ASD 3218, £3.75.

Two great string players were born on December 29, 1876. Lionel Tertis, honoured at Wigmore Hall a month ago, and Pablo Casals, a century later, to the Spanish cellist comes from EMI in a three- disc album of concertos, chamber music and solos all recorded between 1927-36. Only his later, conductor self goes unrepresented, but that any- way makes for a complete per- formance is welcome. Like the Scriabin, it comes from tapes made during Horowitz's recent American tour, his first for a quarter of a century. Richly characterised, it is a complete per- formance in inner incident and the Schumann sonata emerges somewhat improvisational, with one or two idiosyncratic swoop- ings. But the intoxication of Scriabin's fifth sonata could scarcely be more tautly and more convincingly conveyed.

Except, perhaps, for Miche- langeli, there is probably no pianist today farther from the old "artistic temperament" school than Pollini. The letter- killed, so the scriptures say, but his superb new recording of six Polonaises and the Polonaise Fantaisie by Chopin is better described as the truth and nothing but the truth. Each piece is quite different from its neigh- bour, the C minor a noble lament, the A major

(no less), and the violinist is Jacques Thibaud. Performance from both soloists betrays the period even more than the tone of the orchestra, but the vibrancy and glow behind the interpretation is a tonic.

Naturally it is the famous Cortot-Thibaud-Casals Trio that we meet in twin D minor trios by Mendelssohn and Schumann. Effortless give-and-take, with Cortot's discretion in balance making nonsense of the contention that Schumann over-favoured the piano, is no less of a joy than the lyricism, and incidentally Thibaud's sweet silky tone here is a good deal more in tune than in days to come.

Except for a set of Beet- hoven variations, the solos are mostly encore-type pieces (often arrangements). Yet under the spell of such cor- amore cantabile you even find yourself falling in love with "Songs my mother taught me" all over again. In virtuoso spurts the pianist sometimes gets left behind, but no matter. Sound of course not like the best of today, but Anthony Griffith has done wonders in subduing surface hiss.

Horowitz's affection for the third, Clara Wieck variation movement of Schumann's rarely heard F minor sonata is well known, a complete per- formance is welcome. Like the Scriabin, it comes from tapes made during Horowitz's recent American tour, his first for a quarter of a century. Richly characterised, it is a complete per- formance in inner incident and the Schumann sonata emerges somewhat improvisational, with one or two idiosyncratic swoop- ings. But the intoxication of Scriabin's fifth sonata could scarcely be more tautly and more convincingly conveyed.

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straightforwardly resolute, and the A flat highly charged enough to give credence to the tale that it once made Polish exiles leap to their feet and burst into patriotic song. The gentler central sections of the C sharp minor, the B flat minor and most of all, the F sharp minor pieces bring beautifully intimate contrast.

Apparently, 17 years have elapsed since Pollini last re- corded a concerto. In his cou- pling of Mozart's K.459 in F and K.488 in A, he reminds us of this composer's ability to "resolve his emotions on a level that transformed them into moods uncontaminated by mortal anguish", as Menuhin so aptly put it. These two con- certos are of course among Mozart's sunnier works. Yet under the spell of such cor- amore cantabile you even find yourself falling in love with "Songs my mother taught me" all over again. In virtuoso spurts the pianist sometimes gets left behind, but no matter. Sound of course not like the best of today, but Anthony Griffith has done wonders in subduing surface hiss.

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Joan Chissell

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Hearing the piano concerto again, and in such a sparkling performance, I am re- minded of its characteristic patchwork nature. A sunny record, then, happy music, mag- nificent singing, playing and recording, and another feather in the cap of the Birmingham team.

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phony No 9 "New O/Riccardo Muti. 85, £3.50. Cassette 2 3285, £3.50.

erican Suite. Can- can. Suite. Berlin Hadwig's Cath- /Michael Tilson 76510, £3.49.

he Plow that Broke The River. Los- anber Orchestra/ riner. HMV ASD

There are nine sets of Beet- hoven's nine Symphonies currently available, and Haidink has little to add, alas, with these often unfocused new per- formances. Typical is No 2, where the Minuet is too slow, the finale too fast. Symphony No 8 has an uncertain character throughout, and there is in general a lack of tension, of the aggression we expect from Beethoven. A loss of concentra- tion at the start of No 5 and again in the finale suggests this to be partly a rhythmic matter, although the absence of precise ensemble balance at many points may be the fault of recording, not the per- formers. Haidink is, of course, a great conductor of later music, and he does best in the more sonful and romantic Symphonies No 4 and par- ticularly No 6.

Beethoven is always with us whereas Glazunov's Symphonies

go into and out of local cata- logues rapidly, this symbolizing his tenuous presence in the repertoire. Symphony No 4, like his Fourth String Quartet, marks a turning away from youthful echoes of Tchaikovsky towards more classical ideals, but not too much should be made of this as the result is still like a long, sunny month in the country. Glazunov's is colourful, warm-blooded music rather like Rachmaninov, more cheerful though of less melodic distinction. The Moscow Radio Orchestra's playing is occa- sionally untidy, their Melodia recording sometimes gives undue prominence to the brass, yet all the while the music dances and sings.

Composed in 1893, simul- taneously with Glazunov's Fourth Symphony, Dvorák's No 9 has never, despite its popularity, been easy to bring off in performance, the Negro and Red Indian-styled themes,

for one thing, always sounding false. The Largo is here drowsy, and this contrasts oddly with the timpani detona- tions at other points; the quick movements are animated, but Muti apparently sees the "New World" Symphony as a smoothed-down lyrical effusion, not an ambitious symphonic structure. As its cyclical format is unconvincing, his is a tenable approach, although this excellently recorded disc will by no means displace all the 25 other available versions.

At the opposite extreme are Dvorák's *American Flag Can- tate* and *American Suite*, no other recordings of which are current. They were composed respectively just before and after the "New World", and despite their titles are wholly un-American activities. The *Cantata*, a setting of a fairly embarrassing patriotic poem by Joseph Rodman Drake, contains nothing to suggest Dvorák;

the *Suite* contains even less, though it sounds very Czech. This disc is for collectors of curiosities only; the perfor- mances are respectable but nobody's heart is in this music, least of all the composers. Yet discover genuine Ameri- can music on Marriner's lovely record of suites from Virgil Thomson scores for *The Plow that Broke the Plains* and *The River*. With Prokofiev and Revuelets, Thomson was a pioneer of quality work in this field, and his music almost re- creates before one's eyes the vivid images of Pare Lorentz's documentary films (of 1936 and 1937 respectively). It is simple, yet sharply evocative of country sights and sounds, with fragments of cowboy songs, hymns, blues, etc rising to its limpid surface. It also is abso- lutely characteristic of Thom- son, whose work is too little known here, and far from art- less, each suite preserving but

clarifying the structure of the original film score. The re- corded sound is aptly sharp and clear.

My second favourite in this month's batch also has a rural aspect in Bartók's *Hungarian Sketches*, and having long known these pieces in their original piano solo form it was delightful to come upon these orchestrations, which he did in 1931. The main point here, though, is Mehta's splendid account of the Concerto for Orchestra, which is highly imaginative, possessed of real atmosphere, and attains true eloquence in the *Elegia*; as en- joyable in a different way the *Intermezzo* interjects the caricature of Shostakovich's vul- gar, interminable "Leningrad" Sym- phony. Spaciously recorded, this performance of Bartók's Concerto can stand with the best in the catalogue.

Max Harrison







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ly Spring and long  
as it is for its  
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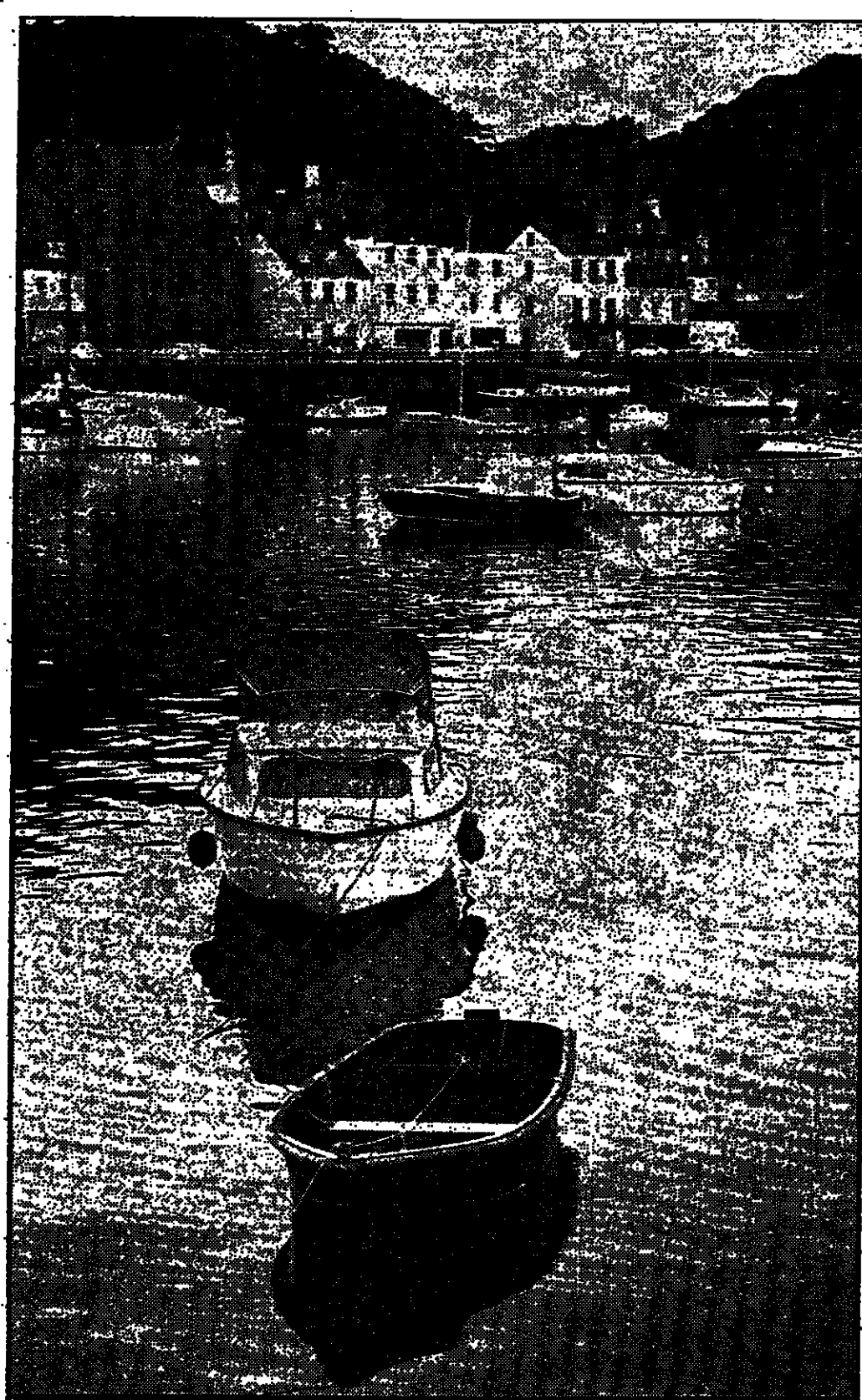
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## Travel A British Isle in the sun



A small flotilla of pleasure boats at anchor at St Aubin, Jersey.

Going to Jersey—the most  
southerly of the British Isles—  
is rather like going abroad.  
Many of the street and place  
names are in French, the laws  
are different to ours, many of  
the islanders speak a strange  
Norman-French "patois" and,  
with its French-style cuisine  
and its mixture of British and  
European holidaymakers, the  
island has a distinctly  
Continental air.

That is not altogether sur-  
prising, for Jersey and its  
neighbours have historical con-  
nections with France which go  
back to well before the Nor-  
man Conquest, and the French  
mainland—14 miles away—is  
clearly visible from almost  
anywhere on the island's east  
owes its fealty to the British  
visitors will still feel very  
much at home—for Jersey  
owes its fealty to the British  
crown, everyone speaks  
English, traffic drives on the  
left, and you do not need a  
passport.

This dual personality is one  
reason why Jersey is such a  
perennially popular holiday  
choice. Indeed, the island's  
tourist authorities claim that  
many people who go first to  
Jersey then "progress" to  
somewhere like Majorca or the  
Costa Brava eventually return  
to the Channel Islands—  
tempted back by the sunshine  
records, the delights of VAT-  
free and duty-free shopping,  
and by a breath of familiarity  
when it comes to eating and  
drinking. "After all, we hear a  
lot about Spanish tummy", one  
tourism official pointed out,  
"but whoever heard of Jersey  
tummy?"

Jersey is roughly rectangular  
in shape, its sides nine miles  
and five miles long respective-  
ly. But within an area of about  
forty-five square miles it packs  
everything that one could want  
on a holiday island: more than  
20 miles of sandy beaches; the  
lively port of St Helier with its  
superb shops and swinging  
night-life; some excellent  
hotels; dramatic seascapes and  
cliff scenery; quiet country-  
side where golden Jersey cattle  
graze in rich green fields;  
glorious woodland walks, his-  
toric castles, and a big range  
of sightseeing possibilities.

My first acquaintance with  
the island was as a schoolboy  
more than 20 years ago, on a  
day trip from neighbouring  
Guernsey. We sat on the beach  
at Gorey, a village on the east  
coast, and had a picnic and  
watched the tide go out leav-  
ing the brightly-painted fishing  
boats stranded on the sand  
beneath the massive sunlit  
bulk of Mont Orgueil Castle.

In those days nobody much  
went to Gorey except golfers  
wanting to play on the links  
stretching south from the vil-  
lage, and apart from the cards  
the village's main claims to  
fame were that it was once the  
terminus of one of Jersey's  
long-defunct railway lines, and  
that oysters were once so plen-  
tiful there that they were  
given away free.

Today, Gorey is one of Jer-  
sey's trendier spots—and a  
plate of oysters in one or  
other of the superb harbour-  
side restaurants will cost you a  
packet. There is a pottery on  
the outskirts of the village,  
which is a popular excursion,  
and Mont Orgueil Castle is  
beautifully floodlit throughout  
the summer. But, somehow,  
nothing much has changed.

And that is one of the  
delights, of Jersey: its capacity  
for swallowing crowds.

Thus, even at the height of  
the summer season when the  
big, safe "play" beaches of St  
Aubin's Bay and St Brelade's  
Bay on the south coast may be  
crowded, you can still find lots  
of sand to yourself on the  
four-mile sweep of St Ouen's  
Bay—and you may even find  
an entire beach to yourself  
hidden among the cliffs on the  
rocky north coast.

The same is true when it  
comes to touring the island.  
Besides the popular spots,  
there are many places which  
seem to be waiting quietly for  
the visitor to discover them:  
places like the tea-room close  
to a tiny, picturesque bay,  
where there are fresh cones  
or strawberries and cream on  
the menu; or the country pub  
where the landlord quickly  
learns your name and the  
locals accept you as a friend.

But it would be a pity to  
miss some of the island's more  
popular sights, such as the  
extraordinary historical and  
religious site at La Hougue  
Bie, with its superb Neolithic  
tomb. Also recommended are  
the various spots connected  
with the German occupation of  
the island during the Second  
World War, and the compar-  
atively little-known "Glass  
Church" of St Matthew's, Mill-  
brook, just outside St Helier,  
which is decorated entirely  
with Lalique glass.

For personal favourites, I  
would pick two. Firstly the  
"Fishermen's Chapel", next to  
St Brelade's Parish Church, is  
thought to date in part from  
the sixth century, and it is  
best-known for the fourteenth-  
century mural paintings which  
were discovered in 1918 when,  
after a severe storm, colours  
appeared in the plaster. The  
paintings are best seen in  
damp weather, and it is in-  
teresting to note that in cer-  
tain rare atmospheric condi-  
tions other pictures appear.

Next to the Fishermen's  
Chapel, incidentally, and  
missed by most visitors, is one  
of the old "perquage" trails  
once used by criminals who had  
taken sanctuary in the church  
and were fleeing the island.  
These 24-ft wide paths led to

the sea, and on them a criminal  
enjoyed the same immunity as  
he did in the church—a pre-  
Reformation touch  
of humanity, in an age of rough  
justice which invited the chea-  
pest punishment of all: self-  
deportation.

The other place which I  
make for whenever I return to  
Jersey is the zoo. But Jersey  
Zoo is a zoo with a difference.  
For example, there is a baby  
chimpanzee called Ramenda who  
is under the firm impression that  
I am her father. She gazes  
trustingly into my eyes, makes  
cooing noises, and holds firmly  
on to my finger with her own  
tiny fist. And I would not  
mind if it were not for the  
fact that Ramenda's real father  
has a chest measurement  
roughly twice mine, bends iron  
bars with his bare hands, is  
exceptionally hairy, and tends  
towards public displays of bad  
temper.

Ramenda's father is Jambo,  
a massive lowland gorilla. He  
lives in Jersey Zoo, where he  
has sired a number of off-  
spring, and he is a key figure  
in the objects of the zoo  
which was set up by author  
and naturalist Gerald Durrell  
in the 20-acre grounds of Les  
Augres Manor, an historic  
house in the north of the  
island, and which is today the  
headquarters of the Jersey  
Wildlife Preservation Trust.

As its name suggests, the  
trust is dedicated to the pre-  
servation of threatened species  
of mammals, birds and reptiles  
rather than to the provision of  
public entertainment. So you  
will not find any elephants, gir-  
affes, or zebras at Jersey  
Zoo—but you will find families  
of gorillas, playful orang-utans,  
lots of lively but very rare  
lemurs, and colonies of birds  
like the white-eared pheasant  
and the bare-faced ibis which  
are, or have recently been,  
threatened with extinction.

Jersey's highest-graded  
hotels—among them the Atlan-  
tic, L'Horizon, Longueville  
Manor, St Brelade's Bay, and  
The Grand Hotel—are like the  
best in Europe and can be un-  
reservedly recommended. The  
choice of accommodation on the  
island is immense, and there  
is something to suit all  
pockets. Like the businesslike  
Warwick close to the airport  
(could that really be a mer-  
maid in a glass case in the  
bar?), the Central is good for  
families and is close to St  
Helier's excellent shops; and  
there are good cheap-and-  
cheerful package holidays  
available at hotels like the  
Mayfair. There is also a big  
choice of bed-and-breakfast  
accommodation, and several good  
camping sites.

For eating out, try La  
Capannina Restaurant in St  
Helier, which is arguably the  
best restaurant in the Channel  
Islands, or perhaps the Moor-  
ings Hotel or the Dolphin at  
Corry, the Seacrest at Petit  
Port, or the cheerful Bistro  
Borsalino. There is also a choice  
of eating places at the Fort  
Regent Leisure Centre, tower-  
ing above St Helier, while  
evening cabaret entertainment  
at places like Caesar's Palace  
regularly reaches West End  
standards.

How to get there: British  
Rail's "Sealink" services  
operate regularly between Jer-  
sey and Weymouth, and in-  
clude roll-on roll-off car ferry

facilities. Numerous airlines  
connect Jersey with various  
points on the British mainland,  
the best being British Cal-  
edonian's jet service from  
Gatwick.

Several inclusive tour opera-  
tors have "packages" to the  
island, and specialists include  
Modernline Travel (from £69  
a week by air staying at the  
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hotels; from £124 a week stay-  
ing at the more exclusive Lin-  
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start at about £3 a day, accord-  
ing to season.

Jersey Tourist Information  
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Robin Mead

Robin Mead is the author of a  
new pocket guide book called  
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**Dr William S.**











Football  
**Maine Road audience**

By Norman Fox  
Football Correspondent

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**Union**  
**seley should progress**  
**ohn Player Cup**  
**West**      **Gordon League.** This encounter, a moment both to spectators and Miss Few that it was all over. But Miss Gibbs, responding well to the newly-set challenge, matched her stage, and completed with gaping standards, much easing off and looking round. This indoor season seemed in danger of demonstration.

Midlands spectators are well catered for today with an eastern local derby between Bedford and Northampton, with London Welsh competing with a top-flight team, Chelmsford, while a top-flight clash is assured by Philips at RAF Cosford last night. Miss Few thus regained the title she has won twice before Brenda Gibbs (Leicester) in which she competed for Britain in the 1972 Commonwealth Games. Miss Few, who is 22 and competed for Britain in the 1972 Commonwealth Games, was the only British woman to win a medal at the Games, where she took silver in the 100m and 200m. She was also the only British woman to win a medal at the 1972 Olympic Games, where she took silver in the 100m and 200m. She was also the only British woman to win a medal at the 1972 Olympic Games, where she took silver in the 100m and 200m.

well, notably the half-backs and scrum-half. However, Moseley drove the power and the front, and the home side qualify for another home Leicestershire. The year cup tie is between 1 Solihull, the winners will next play the

The Scottish Rugby Union have refused to reduce the 12-week suspension on Gordon Brown, the international forward sent off during the Glasgow v North and Midlands match at Murrayfield on December 11. As Brown had no right of appeal, his club appeal to the Union on his behalf but they have been told that the suspension must stand.

**The world in mind**

a Fiat Abarth 131 finished second and the Spaniard Antonio Zanini in a Seat 124 was third.

Munar's nearest rival, Finland's Markku Alen, was disqualified.

are slight favourites to back where Millard, the scrum

Liverpool v Carlisle  
Manchester Utd v QP Rangers  
Middleborough v Hereford  
New Bedford v Oldham

Peterboro v Shrewsbury  
Queens of S v Montrose  
Rangers v Falkirk  
St Johnstone v Dundee  
St Mirren v Dundee Utd

Fourth division  
Aldershot v Crewe

Hockey  
NATIONAL CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP:  
East semi-final round: Bury YMCA v  
Cambridge University (2-30);  
St Albans v O.U. North Hants; St

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## SPORT

## Tennis

## Connors generates his own heat on day of reduced temperature

From Rex Bellamy  
Tennis Correspondent

Much of the heat has been taken out of the United States professional indoor tennis championships. Connors was the only player seeded to reach the last of the singles who actually did so. While he was beating Flabak, the second seed in the doubles, McNeil and Stewart, were losing a spectacular match on the adjacent court. Case and Roche, playing their first tournament together, came from behind to beat the winners of the French championship and the Masters tournament by 6-3, 7-5, 6-3. It is unfortunately appropriate that, because of a fuel crisis which has closed the schools and interrupted domestic supplies, the temperature in the stadium has been reduced to 60 degrees. But for their charitable nature, the championship might have been abandoned. Connors, though, generates his own heat. He has lost only nine games in two matches and is in a position to hope to get another chance to play if he stays in a tournament long enough.

Flabak led Connors 2-0 and 40-0 love but lost 10 consecutive games. Connors was all over the place. Once Roche, standing on the base line at the other side of the

stadium, felt someone playfully nudging his back. He turned to find Connors behind him—the end of a long dash during which Connors had hit a scorching forehand winner to finish a game. Connors won another game with a back-hand down the line as he hurried round a net post towards Flabak's end of the court.

The Pole told us that playing Connors had a numbing mental effect. "It's not normal tennis. Playing Jimmy is something else. He is a very nice guy, very fast. But he's so confident, and dominates so much. It was a good warm-up for me. I was going from side to side, getting a little touch. Now I'm ready to play."

Roche lost only 14 points in 10 service games while beating the fifth seed, Panasta. Borowiak won the first seven games from the start, but Connors, an amateur, turned his momentum into a win to close the second set. Borowiak has been training and practising hard. "The match is just an extension of the practice," he joked. "Someone asked him who he would like to play in the finals. His reaction was instant: 'Nancy Richey'."

Mitton came back from 1-3 down in the third set to 10-5 love, but lost 10 consecutive games. Connors was all over the place. Once Roche, standing on the base line at the other side of the

Rosewall, looking small and sad, and lonely, beat Moore 6-4, 6-3. "He probably had a bit of a let-down after playing so well against Bjorn Borg," Rosewall said. "He didn't serve quite so well today and I play a different kind of game from Bjorn."

Moore said Borg and Rosewall represented the difference between two generations of tennis players. "Conditions are heavier and slower now. They are giving everybody more time to change their grips. It used to be a different kind of game. Borg gives me a lot of space to play in. Rosewall gives me no room. I'm going from line to line. It's a hustle, hustle all the way and he made some shots I couldn't believe. I don't enjoy being jerked around the court like a yo-yo. But I've always admired him and I like playing him. He's a remarkable man."

Rosewall commented on the week's surprising results. "These days the top players are playing much more, in all kinds of events. The more they play the more chance they have of losing. Jimmy hasn't played as many tournaments as the other top players and his record is outstanding."

Rosewall, aged 42, said that in recent years he had been having off days more frequently, yet he was "still learning" and wanted to hang around in the game.

THIRD ROUND: J. Connors (USA) beat R. Flabak (Australia) 6-3, 7-5, 6-3.

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## Racing

## Hamswell to cut King Kong down to size

By Michael Phillips  
Racing Correspondent

The racing at Windsor today is completely overshadowed by the happening at Doncaster and Ayr, especially Doncaster. But that does not mean this will not be an important occasion for some, and two such individuals are Tim Forster and Graham Thorpe, who seem to be in with a chance of winning at least two prizes and possibly three with Hamswell (2.30), New Formula (3.0) and Coffee Bean (3.30).

No one ought to be surprised if Hamswell wins the Royal Windsor Handicap Steeplechase, even though he did fall in last year's at Ascot. His previous record was admirable. Last season he won three of his five races and this season he soon found the winning vein again at Worcester, where he beat that redoubtable competitor, Royal Relief. Then Hamswell went on to Wincannon and won there, too.

Some may find the fact that Hamswell has never won over fences a pity, but he has never had the opportunity. However, the way that he has won over two and a half miles has always suggested to me that he would not be worried in the slightest by a longer distance.

Today his opposition comprises King Kong, both of whom have excellent records at Windsor, the Grand National entry, Nereo, and Lucky Victory, who has not run at all this season. King Kong, who is a full programme in the South League, sponsored by Truman and in the premier division of the East Angles, is a very strong contender. He should expect a strong challenge from Chemsford at Wadsworth Park, Luton.

Long to help them, should get the better of Chemsford-Nero.

Tomorrow's programme also includes two matches in the London League with Houndsley and Redington, and a full programme in the South League, sponsored by Truman and in the premier division of the East Angles, is a very strong contender. He should expect a strong challenge from Chemsford at Wadsworth Park, Luton.

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## PERSONAL INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

## Pensions

## Indexation not the only answer to inflation

Inflation has become a major national preoccupation, and public sector spending makes an important contribution to it. It is hardly surprising therefore that index-linking of public sector pensions should have attracted attention in recent months.

Newspapers' correspondence columns frequently feature the subject and politicians never tire of asking loaded questions or supplying misleading (though accurate) answers in Parliament.

Most of the comment in public is based on envy, that deadly sin which seems increasingly to provide the motivation for modern society. Those who do not enjoy an index-linked pension appear for the most part to be unable or unwilling to think beyond the means which might be adopted for restricting public service pension increases: while those fortunate enough to be protected in retirement by automatic cost-of-living reviews are concerned primarily with justifying their position.

This is not to say that there is no problem. Manifestly there is. Pensioners suffer more from inflation, generally speaking, than any other group of the community, and efforts should be made to protect them. This objective is unlikely to be achieved unless discussions on the subject are raised to a higher plane of responsibility and constructive thought than has been evident so far.

The first step is to concentrate attention on the position of those who are suffering from lack of protection rather than those who are possibly overprotected. This does not imply that the methods of index-linking public service pensions never need review: in exceptional times such as the present, a cost-of-living link may be inappropriate because living standards of the population as a whole are falling.

Any adjustment is likely, however, to be short-term and far less in its impact than seems to be assumed. It may also lead logically to the conclusion that pensioners who suffer a fall in living standards when this is the fate of the nation as a whole ought to share in a rise in standards in more prosperous times. The present system, by linking increases to the cost of living, does not allow for this.

The plight of pensioners who are not protected at all, on the other hand, is long-term and of much wider-ranging effect. The ideal solution to their problem—and to that of other members of the community—is to maintain the real value of the currency. No one in this country or any other seems able to achieve this, and while the attempt should not be allowed to lose any of its urgency it is necessary to look to other methods of helping pensioners to meet the effects of falling money values.

A fund invested in ordinary shares or property might be expected to go a long way towards earning enough to maintain the real value of pensions. There are two reasons why this has not proved the case in recent years.

First, there have been controls over rent and dividend increases, which have prevented investments from returning the sort of yield which would have been expected of them in a free market.

Secondly, and associated with this restriction, there has been a change in the social policy and opinion, in the balance of income away from investors in favour of earners.

Apart from these, there is an unresolvable tension in the relationship between inflation and increases in earnings from industry and commerce. Short-term economic changes upset the long-term trend and make it impossible to know for sure whether a shortfall in rises in investment returns, measured against inflation, is a temporary

problem or the symptom of a long-term trend.

What then can be done about it all? Unfortunately, at this point most participants in the discussion give up. This is partly because problems about investments and financial provisions for pensions are complicated and technical, and people involved in the business often find it difficult to explain them in comprehensible terms.

It is also to some extent because they are more concerned with defending their own way of doing things than in thinking constructively about methods by which their way could be improved, if this involves changes in major principle rather than just minor modifications of detail.

One solution—not necessarily the best nor one without difficulties—would be to compromise between the pay-as-you-go system, normally used in the public sector, and the "funded" schemes of the ordinary commercial or industrial firm, under which contributions are saved up during active employment for future expenditure on pension benefits after retirement.

A pay-as-you-go system which is based on a fixed percentage contribution of payroll automatically reflects changes in the earnings of current employees, and thus incorporates an in-built anti-inflation device. Other countries already have made occupational schemes on this basis, and although there are technical problems, the majority are not insuperable.

It has been suggested that this system provides the solution to all our problems. But this ignores some important features of a "funded" system. These include the contribution which the savings put into pension schemes make towards the financing of industry and commerce, and the security provided by these funds against the insolvency of the employer, and the financial discipline imposed by providing for pensions, largely based on the earnings of the pensioner, while he is still working.

Thus the suggestion of a compromise between the two; a "funded" system for active employees, giving them the security which they seek, and maintaining the contribution to the national economy of the savings made for the purpose of future pension provision; and a pay-as-you-go system for pensioners, once they have retired, paid for by diverting some of the contributions from their former employers.

This is not, in fact, as radical a change as it may appear. Under the present system, an employer will pay contributions into his occupational pension scheme until the first retirement takes place, but to maintain a real value of his contribution in practice he paid the pension. If money is paid into the fund and then part of it paid out again, the effect is not really any different from a partly pay-as-you-go system.

Any development along these lines—or indeed any which involves an element of pay-as-you-go—implies the establishment of industry-wide or nation-wide schemes or some other method to protect pensioners against the insolvency of their former employer. This is the same problem as has been solved in many other countries which adopt a pay-as-you-go approach to their pension provision. The technical problems in combining the two systems: they can be solved, although some do present difficulties. In considering the imperfections of any new initiative, it is essential to weigh against the imperfections of the present system.

Perhaps some better development can be devised: it is not important that one or another particular solution should be adopted. It is important that serious thought should be given to producing some solution, and a responsible and constructive discussion replace the present acrimony.

Eric Brunet

## Insurance

## Daunting two years for Mr Sharman

Last Monday Mr Peter Sharman was elected chairman of the Life Offices' Association. It is an honorary post which makes him the official representative of the 79 life insurance companies which make up the association.

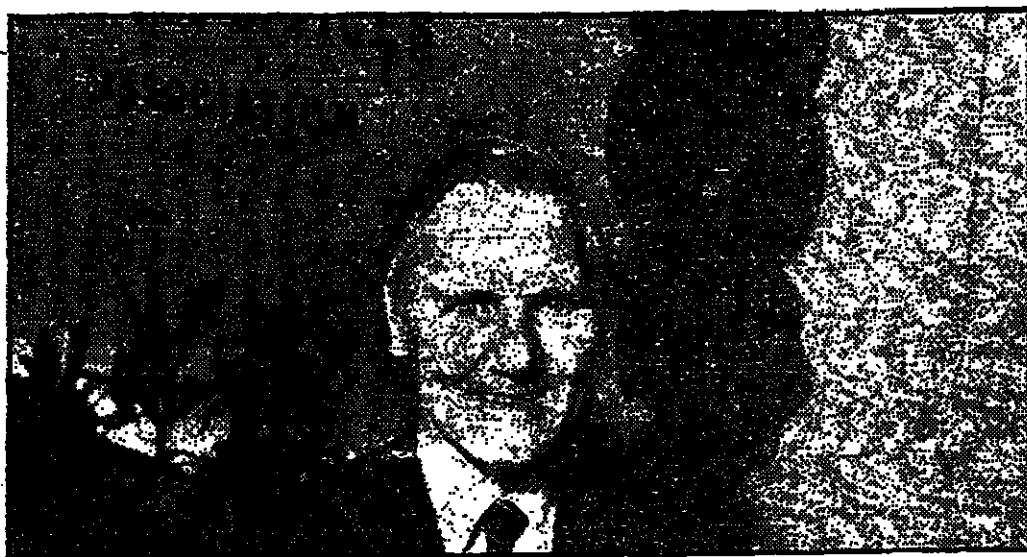
A Suffolk man, he has had a life-long career with the Norwich Union and became the chief executive—the chief general manager, in insurance parlance—two years ago. It is not unknown for the top man from an individual life office to become a chairman of the association, but it is not common.

The Life Offices' Association will need a tough touch during the two years that Mr Sharman is in office (re-election for the second year is virtually automatic). On the domestic scene there is the recurrent problem of taking the initiative and having a forthright view, when it is necessary to bow to the 79 different voices and opinions, as it sometimes seems, of the association members.

Externally, inter-action with present government policy and legislation must continue to increase, making greater demands on the association, and particularly its chairman. Ironically, it has been the demands of Government in the past five years—through policy measures as the contentious Policyholders' Protection Act—which has helped to strengthen the association's role as the representative of the industry.

It proved the point of our existence," Mr Sharman says. A few years ago the association was, he says, a "relatively inbred organization". Now it is "much more outward-looking".

It will, have to become increasingly so over the next few years. Looking particularly



Mr Peter Sharman, new chairman of the Life Offices Association: its role has been strengthened by the dialogue with government.

large on the horizon is the Wilson Committee on the functioning of the City, with all its ramifications.

"It is going to be one of the biggest things we have had to tackle," Mr Sharman says. "We want to give positive evidence; we are going to devote a lot of time to it."

Appointing the special sub-committee to deal with the Wilson Committee was one of his first tasks as chairman.

The two trigger points for debate as far as the association is concerned are providing capital for industry, along with the role of the institutional investor, and, secondly, the control of the City and the institutions. At this stage Mr Sharman thinks that the second issue could be easier to deal with.

These are now largely sorted out. True, the Equity and Law

deal with the Wilson Committee and other external matters such as the Consumer Credit Act might not strain the association's resources—it "borrows" experts from individual life insurance companies to provide the necessary manpower—but there is a feeling that everything has been on the boil for a long time.

"The last two years have been so hectic," Mr Sharman says, "that one felt that it must begin to quieten down." He was referring in particular to the membership problems of the association during this period, when important old and new life offices either resigned or refused to become members, and, of course, to the introduction of a new commission structure.

Still remains outside the association's orbit, but the leading linked-life groups, such as Abbey Life and Hambro Life, have entered the fold.

Membership and the premium-related commission structure, introduced last year after long debate, are, of course, inter-related. Mr Sharman is right to say: "I think we have achieved more than might have been expected."

But has the association achieved as much as the public might have expected? This is a more difficult question. Certainly, the public appreciated the new and more open commission structure, but it has had reservations about the performance of the association in other respects.

Its attitude to the fate of the policyholders caught in the falling insurance companies of

1974 was ambivalent, while it was outrightly opposed to the Policyholders' Protection Act.

The problem then and now, if a similar situation were to occur again, is that in the final analysis the association cannot easily speak with a single voice if there is not a general consensus among members. The outcome is that negative, or opposing, views seem to come across more strongly.

Mr Sharman is aware that the structure of the association can create problems of this kind. "But what do we want?" he asks. "Dictatorship or democracy?"

He argues that if the democratic Life Offices Association gets it wrong, at least everyone has shared in that decision, rather than having had a wrong decision imposed by a single individual or group. At the same time he is aware that the approach not merely leads to a much more muted outcome than either some members or the public might wish, but it also affects the association's ability to act quickly.

During his two-year term Mr Sharman will be spending three days or so a week in London, rather than in Norwich, although Norwich Union's Friday board meetings are a permanent feature of his agenda.

He is still easing his way into the chairman's seat but the impression is that if he is as good for the Life Offices Association as he has been for the Norwich Union, then the association can look forward to two formative years.

If he can inject a little more urgency and feel for the public into it as well, then so much the better.

Margaret Stone

## Fixed interest investment

## FIXED INTEREST RETURNS AFTER THE RATE RISES

Institution	Min/max deposit	Term	Gross rate to basic rate taxpayer %	How interest paid
Building Societies				
Investment funds	25p/£10,000	On demand	12	Net
Term shares	Variable/£10,000	2-4 years	12.9-14.7	"
Clearing banks				
Deposit funds	£1/£10,000	7 day notice	9½	Gross
Med-term deposit	£10,000/£25,000	1 month/1 year	13½-10½	"
Gilt-edged stock				
Treasury 13½% 1979	a	Negotiable	11.6	Gross*
Treasury 12½% 1983	a	"	11.6	Gross*
Treasury 13½% 1987	a	"	13.8	Gross
Local authorities (See text)				
FFH	£1,000/£25,000	3 years	12½	Gross
		10 years	14½	"
National Savings				
Nat Savings Bk	25p/£10,000	On demand to £30	6.15	First £40 tax-free
Investment funds	£1/a	One month's notice	10	Gross
Savings Certificates	£1/£1,000	4 years maturity	13.5	Tax-free
Brit Savings Bonds	£5/£10,000	5 years maturity	9.57	Gross 4% tax-free bonus on maturity
Trustee Savings Bank				
Ordinary	5p/£10,000	On demand to £30	6.15	First £40 tax-free
Special Inv depts	5p/a	7 day notice	8	Gross
	£100/a	1 year	10	Gross

\* These rates are for illustration only; ask on application. \* Free tax to residents abroad, a: no limit.

## Caution as interest rates fall • Local authority prospects

With minimum lending rate cut by a full point on Friday to 12½ per cent, the biggest cut even, interest rates are now making almost as good speed on the way down as they made on the way up last October.

Will the cuts continue? Yes, almost certainly; for just as interest rates were pushed up a mere four months ago to try, in part, to stop the flight from sterling, now they are being dropped in an attempt to stop the rush in the opposite direction.

Foreign investors have been interested in buying British since the pound stopped falling. Now it seems to have come off the floor, they just cannot wait to get their funds into London to take advantage of rates which, even after these latest cuts, are still a long way above anything their money will earn for them at home.

This seems to have largely been the reason why the "super rate" of £1,250m issue of Treasury 13½ per cent 1993

—ran out on Thursday morning, less than a week after it was offered for sale.

The rush into London is going to continue until London interest rates fall to less attractive levels, or until the value of the pound rises to choke off some of the enthusiasm. Since it might threaten the export drive and the balance of payments, the Government is none too keen on the latter alternative, so interest rates must again take the strain.

What does this mean for investors at home? Well, it means that they have to be quick on their feet if they want to take advantage of it.

Despite the rise over the past three weeks, the best bet is that the bull market in gilts is not yet over, but a lot of money has gone into the market which is not likely to remain there for the long-term benefits of high income. Any significant setback could see many people in a hurry to take their profits before they disappear, and any setback in

sterling will accelerate that trend.

This suggests that gilts are not for the cautious at present. A better bet is a term investment with one of the banks—

if you have £10,000 upwards—or with a local authority, if you haven't.

Local authority rates will be coming down next week, in the wake of the cut in minimum lending rate, but with the coupon on yearling bonds at 12½ per cent last week an investment in this sector is still likely to provide upwards of 11½ per cent on a one-year term.

The building societies, of course, appear to provide a better return, but they will be thinking of cutting their rates, once minimum lending rate comes down to the 11-12 per cent band and the object of the exercise now should be to tie money up for at least a year at the high rates still prevailing.

Adrienne Gleeson

## Round-up

## Investment trusts on the march • Unit links

All the signs are that the investment trust sector is hotting up to become one of the most exciting investment areas this year. The bid from the British Rail Pension Funds for Standard Trust, and the proposed merger of the Cable and Globe funds are the pointers that the aspirant bulls of this sector have been waiting for.

After a long period of deep discounts, up to the 40 per cent level at one stage, it was inevitable that some re-rating had to take place—the more so as continuing disappointment with the sector has encouraged groups both within the industry and outsiders to consider other solutions to the discount problem. Ideas such as unitization and liquidation of trusts have been widely discussed over the past year and so, too, have bids.

British Rail Pension Fund's offer is certainly not the last investment trust bid which can be expected and as this move gathers momentum one can expect more activity for investment trust company shares. Although the FT-A Investment Trust index has gone up sharply from its low last October, at 132.87 it is still well short of its 12-month high a year ago.

But although investment trusts were the original vehicle for the small investor, they are, for all that, a very professional market with the pitfalls that implies for the novice. There is, however, an alternative route for the individual whose fancy is taken by investment trusts—the unit trusts which specialize in investment trust company shares.

There are seven of these funds ranging in size from Save and Prosper's giant Investment Trust Units, the biggest unit trust of all, to the Charterhouse Fund of Investment Units with less than £1m under its belt. The accompanying table shows the one and three-year performance record of the trusts.

Despite its size, S & P's fund has done very well and it is also well regarded by other fund managers. Clearly, it will have the most representative portfolio of the market as a whole and, because of its age and size, it has fairly large holdings in many trusts (which in this market are not always easy to build up).

## THE INVESTMENT TRUST UNIT TRUSTS

Trust	A %	B %
Abbey Invest.	-11.9	-11.7
Britannia Invest.	-12.7	-5.3
Oceanic Invest.	-15.4	-15.2
M & G Invest.	-15.7	0.2
S & P ITU	-16.1	1.0
Target Invest.	-18.6	10.9
Charterhouse FIT	-19.1	5.5

A: Performance this year. B: Performance over past three.

One word of caution: the troubled situation of the Oceanic group, which has been up for sale for many months, is reflected in the performance. Until the group's problems are sorted out, it would be better to avoid its unit trusts.

More name changes for the remaining chunks of the Slater Walker group: after a three month search Slater Walker Insurance has found a new name for itself—Arrow. I

new name is a difficult one to choose but a new name would be to find a new name. Malcolm Taylor, chief general manager, says.

The obvious name of Britannia—to tie in with the sister Britannia unit trust group, for whom Arrow will soon start providing underwriting for unit-linked contracts—was not available.

At Hambro Life there is excitement about the prospect for the group's new vehicle of life contract. Managing director Mark Weinberg has been anxious to increase the range of "protection" contracts as opposed to "investment" contracts for some time, but to do it in a way which does not lose some of the advantages of unit-linking.

The new scheme enables the investor to contribute to an investment scheme with a "flexible" scheme to meet the premiums on very attractive life cover. These premiums based on a 7½ per cent investment return, can now be guaranteed for ever, but the whole contract value (no profits are held back for reserves) should make up for that.

Since both the value and the death annuity part of each subject to basic rate tax and, where appropriate, higher rates.

## Bonds

## A do it yourself approach

Over the next few months insurance companies paying out millions of capital as income come to the end of it. The tax position is the paying higher rate tax as a result of this income to pay tax appears to be a real original investment.

With most bonds, a set the purchase in split into two parts. £ was used to purchase annuity to provide the balance bought a annuity with a cash designed to grow in as to repay the who original investment of the day.

The gain under the bond is subject to rate tax. The gain in the number of 1 for each £100 in force. This figure to one's income for which the bond is and this establishes a higher rate tax, less tax. This rate of tax applied to the whole gain.

Reinvesting in a kind of bond is not a very attractive despite high rates of interest because, for bonds as subject to basic rate tax, the subject to basic rate tax as well as higher rate tax.

An alternative is repayment of cash achieved by means of insurance. For bonds as instead of an annuity Here, there is the that only higher rate basic rate tax) is of the amount of the gain itself is not because, for bonds as pays tax (at not more per cent) on the income of its life fur as, effectively, an annuity operate virtually free basis.

There is, however, a term which can be used of not years—whereby more capital is used to term annuity which income, much of which free. A small part of the income, towards a profit-sharing policy, and subsequent payments are met from come payments. The minimum should be all the statutory relief or tax, and the maturity of the policy designed to the initial investment be completely free from tax.

Perhaps even better it-yourself approach. One of the available capital chase enough of a funded gilt-edged security to replace the whole of investment at redemption free. The rest of the can be used to purchase a annuity, to provide, from whichever happens to be offering yield at the time. The annuity (which will be taxable) will be ment by the comp low return from the stock.

For those who are clearly old, there is the annuity. This will be guaranteed income, but, in most cases, it is gone forever and is recovered.

A variation suit those who have up to or so before retirement of a capital annuity and a annuity. At the outset, are paid under the annuity. But after the has been in force for a period, benefits to be taken under the annuity as well.

There is no need to income on the specific and, so long as it is the whole contract value and also benefit. The surrender not guaranteed but the benefit is the whole original investment.

Since both the value and the death annuity part of each subject to basic rate tax and, where appropriate, higher rates.

John Drum

## Taxation

## The implications of saying goodbye to the taxman for ever...

It is a sad reflection of our tax structure that I am receiving an increasing number of letters from readers saying that they are considering emigrating in order to reduce the impact of tax. The question common to all the letters is—emigration of itself sufficient to escape the United Kingdom tax net?

The answer ought to be straightforward but the trouble is that the taxing Acts are very vague on the subject. As a result the Inland Revenue has devised its own code of practice which because it has a limited statutory basis, is to some extent flexible and may be varied in appropriate circumstances. Note the less there are certain guidelines which are fairly clear cut and should help the would-be emigrant to do the right thing.

The essential requirements are that the individual becomes resident, ordinarily resident and domiciled abroad. At first sight it may appear that emigration

will automatically achieve this, but there could be snags.

The basic rule is that a person must be absent from these shores for at least one full tax year (April 6 to April 5) in order to be regarded as non-resident and three years to be treated as not ordinarily resident—both backdated to date of departure.

Once non-residence has been established (after absence for a full tax year) the individual can then spend up to three months in this country in each tax year without jeopardizing his or her position. It is, however, most important not to have a house or other residence available as a place of abode in this country.

Following a case that went to the House of Lords in 1968, the meaning of "six months" is presumed that three months will be interpreted in the same way, that is, three calendar months with hours being taken into account if necessary.

The emigrant must acquire a foreign domicile. By domicile is meant the country which a person looks upon as his or her natural home. It is the place to which, when absent, he intends to return. A domicile is automatically acquired at birth and is called "domicile of origin". This domicile of origin follows the individual throughout life unless it is abandoned by the act of taking some other country as one's domicile, known as a "domicile of choice".

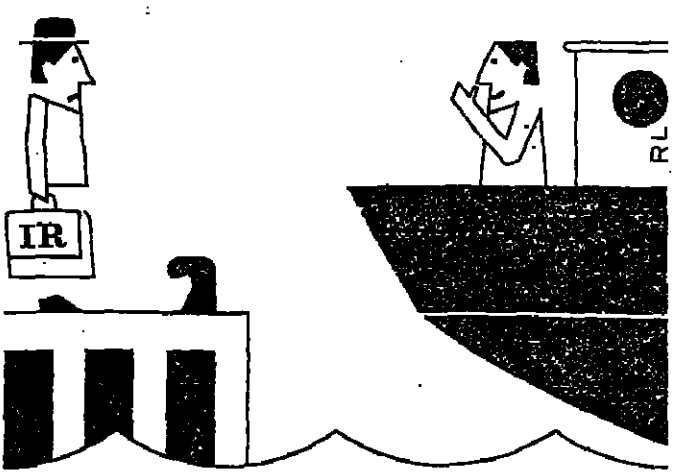
In changing one's domicile there are two essential elements which the Inland Revenue examines carefully. One of them is the extent to which the individual actually resides in the chosen country. The other is whether it is intended to make the new country his or her permanent home. A statement of intent is not sufficient and the Inland Revenue will require evidence to show that intentions are bona fide.

Some decisive steps will need to be taken and although their precise nature is not set out in the taxing Acts there are a number of guidelines to be drawn from case law. Certainly the home to which the individual has been living in this country should be sold. Membership of clubs here should be relinquished.

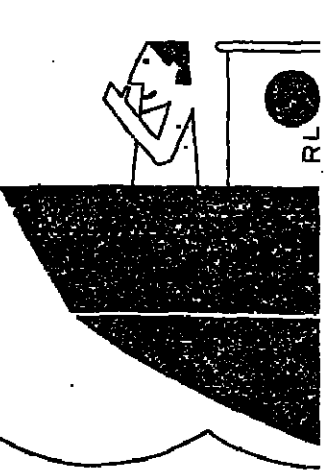
If the individual holds any directorships in a British company it would help his case to resign, as would be the closure of bank accounts here. In the new country a will should be made. If there are children they should be sent to school there and steps should be taken to acquire the foreign nationality.

In the matter of money there may of course be exchange control problems. If there are, the Finance Act 1975 will take this into account.

The rub is that having done all that it is necessary to do in leaving these shores, lock, stock and barrel, it still does not follow that all one's United Kingdom tax problems are at an end.



Take capital transfer tax for example. For this purpose the Finance Act 1975 has extended the meaning of domicile by laying down rules which deem certain persons to be domiciled here, even though under the general law discussed above they are domiciled abroad. Anyone who was domiciled in the United Kingdom on or after December 10, 1974, will need to have acquired a foreign domicile for a period of three years before escaping tax on a gift during lifetime or death.



Worse still, those who choose life in the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man as the answer to our tax evils will find this does not work at all for CITT, because they are deemed to have a United Kingdom domicile for all time.

Again if the individual has income arising here, then no matter where he or she is resident or domiciled United Kingdom income tax will be payable on that income unless it is exempt, or partially exempt, under a double taxation agreement—and here it would be a matter of looking into the agreement between the United Kingdom and the foreign country of residence.

An exception is that interest on certain specified government securities are exempt from income tax in this country if they are in the beneficial ownership of a person not ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom.

If an individual, who is a British subject, does have in-

come in this country on United Kingdom tax is he or she will have a claim for a proportion of United Kingdom personal allowances.

Capital gains tax is payable on assets held in this country if the individual is resident, ordinarily resident and domiciled in this country.

For capital transfer tax purposes, gifts of assets are here as liable no matter the donor is resident and died. However, there is an exception, similar to the income, for the government securities listed in the owned by persons not domiciled in the United Kingdom.

Exemption is not affected by the "deemed" domicile sign of the Finance Act discussed above.

Vera Di Pal







## Bank Base Rates

Barclays Bank ..	13%
Consolidtd Credits	13%
First London Secs	13%
C. Hoare & Co. ..	*13%
Lloyds Bank ....	13%
Midland Bank ..	13%
Nat Westminster ..	13%
Rossminster Acc's	13%
Shenley Trust ....	16%
Williams & Glyn's	13%

\* 7-day deposits on sums of  
\$10,000 and under 9%  
up to \$25,000, 10%  
\$25,000, 10 1/2%.

**The Times  
Special Reports.**

All the subject matter  
on all the  
subjects that matter



## MARKET REPORTS

## Commodities

Prices for all metals except tin on the LME lost ground yesterday. The movement stemmed from liquidation in copper and silver touched off by lower overnight United States futures, with stoploss and chart selling noted in some cases. In the case of base metals, offerings came to markets lacking any worthwhile outside demand, dealers said.

dealers say.  
 downward in was steady, and  
 gained \$1.50 for standard cash  
 and \$1.0 for three months.  
**COPPER.**—Afternoon. — Cash with  
 cash \$255.50 a metric ton, three  
 months \$256.50. Standard cash  
 cash \$252.50, three months  
 \$253.50. Morning. — Cash with  
 cash \$254.50, three months  
 \$255.50. Settlement \$254.50, sales  
 \$255.50. Standard cash \$252.50,  
 three months \$253.50. Closing  
 \$253.50. **SILVER.**—Afternoon. —  
 Standard cash \$1.40, three months  
 \$1.40. Morning. — Standard cash  
 \$1.40, three months \$1.40. Settlement  
 \$1.40, sales \$1.40. Standard cash  
 \$1.40, three months \$1.40. Closing  
 \$1.40. **WHEAT.**—Afternoon. —  
 Standard cash \$1.40, three months  
 \$1.40. Morning. — Standard cash  
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 \$1.40, sales \$1.40. Standard cash  
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 \$1.40.

1000000, 20, 780-80, 2000000000,

### Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

S. STRAIGHTS		
Alcan 8-1	1968	814
Alcan 8-1	1969	101
Alcan 8-1	1970	101
Alcan 8-1	1971	101
Alcan 8-1	1972	101
A.R.D.B. 8-1	1968	101
Bank of Tokyo 8-1	1968	101
Bank of Tokyo 8-1	1969	101
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Bank of Tokyo 8-1	2060	101
Bank of Tokyo 8-1	2061	101
Bank of Tokyo 8-1	2062	101
Bank of Tokyo 8-1	2063	101
Bank of Tokyo 8-1	2064	101
Bank of Tokyo 8-1	2065	101

## Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

[illegible]

## Important new telephone number

Following the opening of new offices  
at the existing address, our telephone number  
will change on Monday 31 January 1977 to

**01-283 2201**

The Dealers number remains the same 01-283 4801

## Commodity Analysis

**Limited** Commodity and Metal Brokers

## Monsanto-Tricentrol

Monsanto has acquired from Tricentrol an additional 5 per cent interest in licences for oil exploration on United Kingdom North Sea blocks 15/21 and 204/30. Monsanto interests now total 38½ per cent.

## Recent Issues

Agri. Mort 13 <sup>th</sup> 1979 (£100)	1.1
Do 14 <sup>th</sup> 1979 (£100)	1.1
Do 14 <sup>th</sup> 1990 (£100)	1.1
Funford Elliott 10 <sup>th</sup> Crv P (£100)	1.1
Exxon War 9 <sup>th</sup> 1982 (£100)	1.1
Mid Kent War 9 <sup>th</sup> Rd P (£100)	1.1
Treasury 12 <sup>th</sup> 1993 (£100)	1.1

Issue price in parentheses. \* Ex dividend

To all Shareholders of  
**Golden Hope  
Plantations Limited**

An offer of  
**96p Cash**  
per share is being made by  
**enting Highlands Hotel Berhad**

Accepting Shareholders will also receive  
the special dividend  
of **4.25p (net)** per share.

The Offer Document has been posted and Golden Hope Shareholders are strongly recommended to **do nothing** in respect of their shares until they have received the Offer Document.

This advertisement is placed by N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited on behalf of Genting Highlands Hotel Berhad. The Directors of Genting have taken all reasonable care to ensure that the facts stated and the opinions expressed herein are fair and accurate and jointly and severally accept responsibility accordingly.



Stock Exchange Prices

**Strong end to the account**

ACCOUNT Days: Dealings Begin, Monday. Dealings End, Feb 11. \$ Contango Day, Feb 14. Settlement Day, Feb 22.  
 \$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

[illegible]











